

# LOS ANGELES GRAPHIC



Twenty-Third Year—July 24, 1915

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# THE GRAPHIC

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## TWENTY-THIRD YEAR OF PUBLICATION

SAMUEL TRAVERS CLOVER :: Editor

Have your magazine forwarded while on your summer vacation. A post card to The Graphic, 114 East Fourth, will bring it to you each week end.



### EVOLUTION OF A NATIONAL HERO

FROM a criminally insane person to a national hero is the jump taken by Harry K. Thaw since a judge of the supreme bench has acquiesced in the verdict of sanity rendered by a New York jury the other day. Seven years have elapsed since Thaw was adjudged insane when he killed Stanford White, and committed to Matteawan as still non compos mentis. His sensational escape from that asylum and the stormy episodes connected with the strenuous legal fights to prevent his return have given the bone of contention national notoriety achieved by few individuals. Now that he is a free man, by a curious freak of the public mind, he seems to be regarded in the light of a martyr who, having undergone persecution, has a right to be counted among the elect. It is a strange aspect of human nature. The testimony unfolded at the trial proved him to be a degenerate. The girl whom he married and with whom he had unlawfully lived, bared her pitiful experiences to save her husband's life, and now that he is free he announces that he will divorce her. Yet the unthinking crowd cheers him and presses forward to shake his guilty hand.

Of course, the state, through the attorney general, has filed notice of appeal from the decision and, meanwhile, Thaw is out on bail, but many believe the appeal will never be exercised and that New York is only too glad to see the last of this most expensive litigation. Crowds cheered Thaw as he left the court-room, photographers snap-shotted him, and at Newark, where he had luncheon, women and men besought him for his autograph which he gave amid uproarious cheers, according to reputable newspaper reports. In fact, his journey from the scene of the trial to Pittsburg was little less than a triumphal procession, a series of foolish, unreasoning ovations from the unthinking mob to one whose mode of life, up to the time of the slaying of White, had been without order or decency and had culminated in murder. Why was he cheered? What did the crowd see in this degenerate that it should hail him as a hero? We search his record in vain to find a satisfactory answer.

Is it because he escaped bondage, into which he had been sent, presumably, for the better protection of the public and had put up so determined a fight to retain that illicitly-gained liberty? Does the mob, then, fancy that he was a persecuted man? How has he achieved his victory? Not because of the intrinsic worthiness of his case, but because his family has been able

to spend several hundred thousands of dollars, first to save his neck and later to accomplish his legal restoration to freedom. A poor devil of a paranoic would still be in Matteawan, assuming that he was able to escape capital punishment for his crime, and even if he fled the asylum he would have been yanked back within its walls in short order when caught, if there had been no expensive lawyers to grapple with the law in his behalf. When we cheer Harry Thaw then—for he is coming to the coast, he says—let us remember the power of the long purse in smoothing legal technicalities and acclaim its prowess when we hail the killer of Stanford White. We doubt not Thaw is as sane now as he was when he fired the fatal shot at Madison Square Garden eight years ago.

### BOOSTER CLUB'S THRILLING CLIMAX

SOUTHERN California in particular, the state generally, the nation unquestionably, and that portion of Europe not wholly engaged in fighting, are lying awake o' nights in tense expectation of the event scheduled to take place in Los Angeles Monday evening, August 2, when the 700000000 Booster Club will spring upon a defenseless public the \$2500 prize song of California, i.e., the musical setting to the tum-ti-tum poetry which in a "song contest" at the close of 1913 was declared facile princeps. There were upward of twelve hundred aspirants for the \$500 purse hung up by the felicitous Boosters, but the other 1199 were not one-two-six in the running. How could they be? How could any ordinary poet expect to shine by comparison with the writer of these inspirational lines:

In the fertile sunny Southland,  
Where the sky is always blue,  
Mountain sides and rolling valleys,  
Blooming meadows fair to view,  
Shelter homes of happy people,  
In their lives supremely blest—  
Days of sunshine, nights of coolness  
Bring activity, then rest.

Mark the happy sequence of events: Fertile and sunny, ergo, always blue sky; mountain sides, rolling valleys, blooming meadows—"fair to view," so deftly added, lest the reader should hasten to the opposite conclusion—sheltering our supremely blest, happily situated people. Then note the ingenious climax: Days of sunshine, (bringing activity), nights of coolness (yielding rest). So simple, so consecutive! Of course, the hypercritical might object to the reiterated statement, urging that where skies were always blue, days of sunshine naturally ensue, but, a fig for such carpers! Supposing the poet had let outsiders infer, as they easily might have done, that the nights are sunny and the days cool! But, no! With unerring instinct for the essentials the naked truth is limned and the results chronicled in this wise: Sunny days, i.e., activity. Cool nights, giving rest. What an appeal is that to the wandering soul seeking for the ideal spot whereon to bring his or her vigils to sweet surcease! No wonder the members of the jury of award, moved by a common impulse, reaching this gem of composition said "Nous y restons!" And they did.

What would we not give to be able to reprint in all its resplendent beauties the complete prize poem! But a justly jealous guard is placed over the precious "song" which rests in a steel safe, many feet thick, and protected by a time lock. All, alas, that we are permitted to exude, in addition to the opening stanza analyzed, is the final quatrain, which for sheer poetry of 90-pound rail

intensity we undertake to say never has been distanced in this or any other muse market. How it sings! How it inspires! How it lifts common humanity from humdrum planes to loftiest heights:

Harbors, cities, smooth broad highways—  
Sparkling water brought from hills—  
Life is lived in California  
With intensity that thrills!

We confess to a disappointment that the cost price of the highways is not included, likewise the bond issues involved in the water project, but there is a limit to human poetic endeavor, even in California, where life that in the old days was wont to be one long *dolce far niente* now is lived with a fortissimo, intensito, thrillimillissimo, just as the prize winner indicates. It will be a life-long regret not to be able to participate in that Monday evening literary and musical performance, to be pulled off under the auspices of our Southern California journalistic Maecenas, Mr. Hearst's Examiner, but we owe ourself a mental chastening and shall not flinch at the self-discipline.

### REACHING THE END OF POURPARLERS

COULD one forget the harrowing experiences of those aboard the steamer Orduna, an unarmed British merchantman, returning from Liverpool to New York, in ballast, devoid of cargo, or of any remote appearance of contraband, and with twenty-two Americans registered as passengers, that clause in the President's note which, it is reported, has been forwarded to Germany by Secretary Lansing, expressing satisfaction with the modified practices of German submarines, would be conducive to an abatement of the strained relations now apparent in this country toward the destroyers of the Lusitania. Had the torpedo, which missed the Orduna by ten feet, gone to its mark, or if the several shots fired without warning at the merchant ship had resulted in loss of life, the new note to Germany we fancy, despatched Thursday to Berlin, would hardly contain the "hopeful" phrase attributed to the President, expressing confidence in the "precautions" taken by German submarine commanders to prevent any action that would endanger friendly relations with the United States. The sole excuse for the torpedoing of the Lusitania without warning, was that the vessel contained contraband; that cannot be interjected concerning the Orduna.

Advance information has it that President Wilson, firmly and without bluster, has reiterated the fundamental points previously maintained: (1) that the relations between belligerents cannot be allowed to operate in any way as an abbreviation of the rights of neutrals; (2) that because Germany, in her efforts to retaliate against the alleged unlawful acts of her enemies assumes a similar right to commit illegal acts is estopped when those acts jeopard the lives of neutrals, which is the case when unresisting merchant vessels are destroyed without warning; (3) that it having been demonstrated that German submarines can save the passengers and crews of vessels when so minded, the rule must become general in making war on enemy ships, thereby acting in conformity with the laws of humanity which is one of the President's chief demands. Disavowal of intention to sink the Lusitania is again invited and a request for reparation reiterated with renewed insistence. Thus far Germany has ignored this demand. Of course, the



proposals made by Germany to give immunity to American ships not carrying contraband and to four belligerent ships under the American flag are emphatically rejected. That would be to admit Germany's right to set aside our contentions, based on fundamental principles in international law, that neutrals may travel anywhere on the high seas on unresisting ships of any nationality even if carrying contraband.

We take it that with the dispatch of this note the diplomatic pourparlers will cease. Having stated in polite but emphatic terms that any deviation from the principles enunciated will be regarded as an unfriendly act on the part of Germany, and unless prompt disavowal and reparation are forthcoming will result in the severance of diplomatic relations between the two countries, the issue lies wholly with the German admiralty. With the Orduna episode fresh in memory a repetition in kind is likely to be noted any hour. In that case is the United States to judge by deed or by protestation of the real attitude of Germany toward the President's demands? War with the kaiser no sane person wants, but there is a strong bond of sympathy with the remarks emanating from Theodore Roosevelt when he scored the peace-at-any-price doctrines that find expression in treaties that are to be in lieu of preparedness. Between the picayune pacificism of a Bryan and the bluster of a Roosevelt there is a fine middle-of-the-road policy, however, and the country can safely trust Mr. Wilson to tread it. We believe his latest note will prove that to the satisfaction of all reasonable and reasoning Americans.

#### COLONEL ROOSEVELT ON THE COAST

INTERVIEWED in the northern metropolis and asked point blank if he would be a candidate for the presidency on the Progressive ticket Colonel Roosevelt positively declined to commit himself. He did not know that a Progressive ticket would be in the field as a separate entity; that depends upon the course of the Republican party, he is reported to have said. In other words, the progressive element inside the Republican party will hold itself aloof if reactionary views are allowed to be uppermost in shaping the party platform and are expressed in the presidential choice. In that event, the Colonel concedes that the Progressive party will be an imperative need to the country. This outgiving is in keeping with the statement he made, just prior to leaving New York for the Pacific Coast, to the effect that he was not getting out to fire the Progressive heart. "Any decent Republican" now appears to be his slogan, which we take it, does not exclude Theodore Roosevelt from the arena.

This may or may not be sad news to Governor Hiram Johnson, whose faithful henchmen in the state have long hailed him as the Progressive Hope of 1916. If the remnant of national Progressives persists in going to the bat, so to say, next year, in spite of the secession of its former leader—no, hardly that, rather his chastened interest in a purged Republican party—then and in that case who is there to stir enthusiasm in the breasts of the unappeasable patriots of the Pinchot type but Our Hiram? He it was in 1912, who for several months battled so gloriously on eastern platforms against Republican success at the polls while drawing down his salary as governor of California, elected as a Republican. In point of principle we fail to see much difference between Governor Johnson's political defection and the dishonorable act of General Huerta in conspiring with Felix Diaz to overthrow his chief, President Madero. Elected by Republican votes as the Republican candidate for governor Johnson absented himself three months from the state, worked hard to defeat the national Republican ticket—as it deserved to be defeated—and then

returned home to cash his vouchers for his non-services, plus his dubious electioneering activities. Possibly, this course will the more commend him to his party, in case it can muster up enough delegates to meet in national convention. But how can it entice to his standard men of sturdy principles from the Republican or Democratic ranks?

If the progressive element, formerly affiliated with the Republicans, has only Johnson to look to as its Moses it is certain that with an unsatisfactory Republican platform and a candidate of the old type it will turn en masse to Wilson as a real progressive leader worthy of support. With or without a Progressive ticket in the field this will be the probable course of enough independent voters to insure a second term to the gifted American now serving as President. His able state papers, his unerring judgment in foreign affairs, and his peace, if possible, but not-at-any-price attitude, together with his fine poise, have so endeared him to his countrymen, regardless of their party affiliations, that it calls for no psychic powers to predict his return to office by a good-sized majority. It is idle to talk about Justice Hughes as a possible Republican candidate; he has stated positively, time and again, that he will not leave the bench to run for office. The Colonel might be coerced, but it is hardly to be expected that a mourner at the bench will be invited to take the head of the procession in the effort to lead the party out of the wilderness.

#### HOW COLOMBIA OVERREACHED

FROM the "Unpublished Letters of John Hay," now a feature of Harper's Magazine, many sidelights on United States diplomacy, what time Mr. Hay served his country as secretary of state, may be gained. In the July contribution, particularly, the student of those vexed questions pertaining to the establishment of the Panama Republic and the acquisition by the United States of the Panama Canal Zone, under lease, will find the most valuable information, the pondering of which will convince him that Colombia's grievance against this country is not so well-founded as we have been given to understand and that President Roosevelt was not so precipitate in his actions as popular belief credits him. Mr. William Roscoe Thayer, compiler and editor of the Hay manuscripts, frankly states that opponents of the creation of the republic of Panama have called it "immoral," "piratical," "treacherous." It has been variously defended on the ground of international expediency or on technical legal points; others, among whom we are included, have believed that if John Hay gave it his sanction the affair could not be dishonorable.

It will be recalled that congress, following a long debate, authorized the construction of the Panama canal only after the senate had amended beyond recognition the house bill. President Roosevelt signed the measure June 28, 1902. Briefly, the Spooner bill provided for the purchase by the government of the New Panama Canal Company's rights (the De Lesseps heritage) at forty million dollars, for acquiring at a fair price from the republic of Colombia a strip of territory six miles broad from Colon to Panama, together with as much additional land as was deemed necessary; and then for proceeding with the work of construction. Meanwhile, the proneness of the Latin-Americans both in Nicaragua and Colombia to postpone action was fully experienced. It resulted, finally, in the elimination of the Nicaraguan offer. But making a treaty with Colombia, it is declared, was much like putting a lid on an intermittent geyser. The isthmus was looked upon by the Bogota statesmen as a cow to be milked for the benefit of the country at large. Nevertheless, Secretary Hay took up the task with Dr. Thomas Herran, Colombian charge d'affaires at Washington, and after many months' deliberation they agreed that

the United States should pay ten million dollars for her consent to the deal with the New Panama Company and for ceding the required territory and that after nine years Colombia should receive a yearly bonus of \$250,000. January 27, 1903 this Hay-Herran treaty was signed and March 17, the United States senate ratified it.

But the Colombian congress bolted. Since the United States had accepted the Panama route the politicians at Bogota seemed to think the United States was a good thing and could be "raised." Secretary Hay assured Herran to the contrary and that wise statesman notified his people of their error, but honestly believed his government would finally accept, having so urged. But the Colombian senate in August rejected the treaty. The canny Bogotans figured that the New Panama Company's concession would expire in 1904 whereupon they would get the entire forty millions. Meanwhile, the Panamanians were showing signs of restlessness and as the congress at Bogota dilly-dallied they began to seek independence, recipients of the ten millions and the annual bonus by way of rental of the zone. There had been four revolutions in Panama in the two years between 1899 and 1901, so it was not a novel idea. With the aid of the picturesque M. Varilla, who had been with the old de Lesseps Company, Panama declared her independence Nov. 4, 1903; two days later the United States recognized it and November 19 the new treaty was signed.

Too late, the Colombians made desperate efforts to propitiate the United States, sending a former president, Gen. Reyes, to Washington as envoy and offering to settle everything for eight million dollars. Of course, the dynamic climax—the revolution of Panama—was in no sense attributable to the state department; that was a responsibility resting wholly with the President. But in the light of what John Hay's notes reveal the Colombians have only themselves to blame for their loss of territory as well as hard cash. They tried to put the screws on the United States, thinking they had a sure thing, repudiated the treaty made by their official representative and offered nothing in its stead, planning to ouster the New Panama Company out of its sale and get all in sight. This, at least, is the inevitable conclusion to be reached after reading the John Hay correspondence and notes on the diplomatic negotiations between Washington and Bogota. That American warships were ordered to Panama at a crucial hour and, observing instructions to maintain order, prevented the Colombian troops from landing is undoubtedly true. President Roosevelt never denied it, but were not the greedy Colombians served exactly as they deserved?

#### FROM THE GOLDEN GATE

MISGUIDED idiots who wanted the Liberty Bell to be welcomed here with an orgy of noise should have learned their lesson from the respect and dignity of the crowds which greeted its passage from Third and Townsend Streets to the Exposition grounds. Men stood with bared heads while the relic passed, and their silence of reverence was far more impressive than cheers. The bell now rests on a priceless Persian rug in the loggia of the Pennsylvania building. Sunday it was viewed by 50,000 visitors. One old patriot made an attempt to strike it with his umbrella, intending to preserve his "brolly" thereafter as an heirloom, but the vigilant attendants threw him out of the loggia. Many children who begged to be allowed to kiss the relic were told by the guards that "a sudden jar might widen the crack."

\* \* \*

Champ Clark greatly increased his personal popularity during his visit, and his vigorous views of the nation's destiny and duties were received with far more popular acclaim than Mr. Bryan's. The speaker, evidently, was determined to emphasize the wide difference between himself and the late secretary of state on foreign policy. In his Liberty Bell Day address Mr. Clark stigmatized the "peace at any price" notion as "an amazing,



a demoralizing, a degrading doctrine." The speech was the most brilliant and effective oratory that has yet been delivered on the Exposition grounds. It moved Annie Laurie of the Examiner to ecstasy and she wrote, "It ought to be printed in letters of gold on a plate of silver and immortalized forever."

This week probably marks the zenith of the Exposition's success, the regular horde of visitors being augmented by Shriners, Elks, Rotarians and Moose. Forty special trains from Seattle bore an army of Shriners from their imperial council, and about fifteen thousand of them are making their presence felt with a four days' celebration.

\* \* \*

Geraldine Farrar has been here for a few days' rest from her strenuous toil in the moving picture studios of Los Angeles. Miss Farrar has an indefatigable press agent, but he has been somewhat straining public credulity by insisting that she pays the artist who is permitted to dress her hair \$100 a day. Another press agent for a male movie star has incurred the displeasure of both the newspapers and the police by hatching a lurid bomb story to draw attention to his principal. The bomb which was sent to the star's hotel to greet him on his arrival was supposed to have been a missive from a lovelorn admirer. The newspapers "fell" for the story, but the press agent's path for the future is likely to prove rocky.

\* \* \*

Alfred Hertz will probably succeed Henry Hadley as the director of the San Francisco Orchestra, but the demands which the big Wagnerian makes will necessitate the reorganization of the orchestra on a permanent basis. He wants eighty artists who can devote most of their time to the work of the orchestra, and proposes thirty concerts instead of the ten given in each of the last four seasons. The Hertz plan involves the guarantee of \$100,000, which, it is now believed, will be forthcoming. Meantime, Hertz is busy rehearsing orchestra and chorus for the great Beethoven festival next month.

\* \* \*

"White Hat" McCarthy, who for the last forty years has been one of the most picturesque figures in San Francisco, is seriously ill. Since the automobile supplanted the horse, McCarthy's fortune and enjoyment of life have steadily declined. He once won the American Derby at Chicago, and in his prime was himself the most intrepid of horsemen. It is a well authenticated tradition that he once swam a horse from the Cliff House to the seal rocks as the result of a wager.

\* \* \*

Much disappointment was expressed at the inability of players from Southern California to compete in the P. P. I. E. tennis tournament. Mr. and Mrs. Tom Bundy arrived too late to take part in the scheduled events, but they were both seen in exhibition games, a crowd of enthusiasts delighting to witness that the former May Sutton, undoubtedly the finest woman player that ever wielded a racquet, was still in fine form. The San Francisco players defeated the Eastern cracks, both in singles and doubles, with considerable ease, but in John Strachan and William Johnston, the champion, Maurice McLoughlin, found two foemen thoroughly worthy of his steel. Little Strachan is one of the pluckiest players that ever entered a court and when he has gained more experience and conserves his strength better will find himself at the top of the game.

\* \* \*

Regulating the jitney traffic is a thankless job for the police so long as the police judges are so lenient with offenders. Last month the traffic squad made 117 arrests, but only 14 drivers were fined a total of \$75. In May there were 189 arrests with only 16 convictions, and in the two months 323 offenders were warned by the police. The coroner's report shows that in the last twelve months there have been forty fatalities due to automobile accidents, nearly double those due to street cars.

\* \* \*

R. Fred Vogel, who made a fortune in Los Angeles real estate, has been here with his steam yacht, Ituna, on which he is making a leisurely voyage from New York to Alaska. Vogel sailed for the North Tuesday and hopes to bring back fine heads of big game.

\* \* \*

Jack London's play of the stone age, "The First Poet," was given its premiere Monday in the Forest Theater at Carmel by the Western Drama Society.

San Francisco, July 21.

R. H. C.



FROM the magnum opus of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, to the life of his granddaughter, Queen Anne, is no great stretch—only a few years, although, as a matter of fact, the "History of the Rebellion and of the Civil War" first saw publication when Queen Anne came to the throne. I picked up a "life" of Anne at the Old Book Shop this week and have been more or less edified by it, especially by the title page. Here it is in detail: "An Impartial History of the Life and Reign of Her Late Majesty Queen Anne of Immortal Memory: Wherein All the Transactions of that Memorable Period are Faithfully Compiled from the Best Authorities." It bears the London date of 1745 and is by Conyers Harrison, Esquire. Conyers is an amusing historian. He prefaces by telling us that the reign of Queen Anne was certainly one of the most glorious periods in the British annals, and that she never, at least for the first ten years of her reign, made any promotions, either in her civil or military government, to serve any private views of her own; "her ministers and officers were all men of ability and integrity, eminent for their own personal merit and who had some way or other distinguished themselves in the service of their country." That Mr. Harrison might leave nothing unattempted to recommend his work to the perusal and approbation of the public, he tells that he has been at the expense of engraving fourteen new copperplates, representing the most remarkable transactions of that busy reign, naively adding: "Thus will the reader be doubly entertained, first with a narrative of the facts, and then with a view of those facts exactly delineated before his eyes."

Artless author! And how modest! He closes his preface in this delicious strain: "But I will keep the reader no longer in suspense, and conclude with this observation, that never was a history, considering the period, fuller of surprising events, nor cuts better adapted to the history than what are presented to the reader in the following work." As to the copperplates: A vignette of "Her Most Sacred Majesty Queen Anne" superimposed on the British coat-of-arms serves as frontispiece. In addition to the "honi soit qui mal y pense" motto, appears "semper eadem," that latin phrase affected by Queen Elizabeth after the Spanish Armada came to grief and which Anne "of Immortal Memory" appropriated following a land victory won by the Duke of Marlborough and for which he was made a knight of the garter and a duke.

In "The Old Court Suburb" of Leigh Hunt, which formed a browsing a few weeks ago, the sprightly chronicler gives a pen picture of Mary (Anne's sister, consort of William) who at Kensington palace "grew fatter and fatter every day, like her sister Anne, till she became a 'sight,'" and there she died of smallpox as John Evelyn notes in his diary, December 28, 1695. Prior to that time Princess Anne and her sister had quarreled, the queen consort forbidding Anne the court. When Mary died Anne wrote a letter of condolence to William which so pleased that dour monarch that he restored his sister-in-law to favor and made her a present of jewels belonging to his deceased wife. The quarrel arose over the Duke of Marlborough whose wife was in high favor with Anne. Mary wanted the duchess retired, Anne refused. When she was banished from the court, Evelyn relates that Anne went away to Sion House, where she remained until Mary's demise. William's death, March 8, 1702, brought Anne to the throne.

According to Leigh Hunt the court and gardens of Kensington were not livelier in Queen Anne's time than in that of King William. Anne was a fat, dull woman, with a dull husband, George of Denmark. They had little to say for themselves; their greatest pleasures were in eating and drinking. The queen was absurdly fond of etiquette. Swift describes Anne in a circle of twenty visitors as sitting with her fan in her mouth, saying about three words once a minute to those near her, and then upon hearing that dinner was ready, going out. In the evening she played at cards, which, long before, and after-

ward, was the usual court pastime at that hour. Anne does not appear to have been fond of music, or pictures, or books, or of anything that administered to the commonest animal satisfactions, or which delivered her mind at all other times from its tendency to irresolution and tedium. Not that Conyers Harrison admits this; bless you, no; he deals only in superlatives when alluding to Queen Anne personally.

But there was one incident in Anne's life that caused a stir in the usually dull household. It was when the queen, irking under the imperious rule of her favorite, Sarah Jennings, duchess of Marlborough—for whose sake she had foregone the court and her sister's, Queen Mary's favor—determined to be rid of her dictatorial scorn. But Sarah was persistent and finally succeeded in gaining an interview with her majesty, when she began to pour out her complaints, to which the queen declined to make answer and in spite of all the duchess' importunities "stood pat" and Mrs. Masham, as quiet a favorite as the duchess had been noisy, reigned in her stead. But Anne was entitled to quietude. She had been the mother of seventeen children, although Harrison gives her only seven—all sickly from their birth, an inherited physiology. The little duke of Gloucester, heir presumptive to the throne while William and Mary occupied it, was the sole survivor of Anne's numerous progeny. He, poor youngster, was also the victim of his birth and breeding and with water on the brain was doomed to an early death.

Princess Anne was born at the palace of St. James February 6, 1664. When she was five, owing to her frail health, she was taken to France, later returning to the palace, of which she was an inmate until 1678, when the British nation not fancying the duke of York's second marriage to the Princess of Modena, a Roman Catholic, King Charles advised his brother to retire into Holland where his son-in-law, William of Orange, who had married Anne's elder sister Mary the year before, met him and conducted the exile to the Hague. Thence the royal expatriates went to Brussels to live until the death of Charles called the duke to the throne as James II, later to be supplanted, on his banishment, by his son-in-law William and his daughter Mary. William, it will be recalled, was a grandson of Charles I by his daughter Mary and William II, stadholder of the United Netherlands. William III's Mary, daughter of James, did not please John Evelyn by her attitude when she came to occupy Whitehall. The good old diarist thought it incumbent upon her to simulate an appearance of regret for the misfortunes of her father that gave her husband the throne, even if she had it not. But Mary, like her sister Anne, had none of the finer sensibilities. No wonder the punctilious and courtly Evelyn was vexed, loyal subject though he was.

When King James, yielding to public clamor, withdrew from England, going over to France, and William of Orange arrived to "succor" the country and establish a stable government, the convention decided that the Prince of Orange should succeed to the crown and hold it for his life, even before his wife, who was to have no share in the administration save when her husband was abroad. Nor was the Princess Anne to succeed till after the death, both of the Prince and Princess of Orange. To this limitation Anne consented, having no alternative, in fact. The War of the Spanish Succession dragged along nearly the entire time Anne was on the throne, 1702-1714. It did not come to a close until 1713, with the peace of Utrecht, when Philip V (of Bourbon) was confirmed as King of Spain, the crowns of France and Spain never to be united, while France recognized the Protestant succession in England, Russia was recognized as a kingdom and Great Britain received Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Gibraltar and Minorca. England's interest in the war had been to prevent France taking over Spain, although the declaration of the French king (Louis XIV), in favor of the pretender prince of Wales, following the death of James at St. Germain September 6, 1701, had not a little to do with the rupture with France. As for the Pretender, that picturesque incident in English history, the alleged son of James II and Mary of Modena, aided in the Jacobite uprising in Scotland in 1715, but that came after Anne had given up the ghost. It is true that he made an unsuccessful attempt to invade Scotland with a French force in 1706, but it was a flash merely. Anne was seized with an apoplectic fit the last week in July, 1714, and expired Sunday morning, August 1, in the fiftieth year of her age and the thirteenth of her reign. She may have won immortal memory as her historiographer declares, but he shows no good reason. In fact, his work is pretty poor stuff as literature and as history it is merely a succession of dates, for the most part. The "copperplates," however, I admit are interesting.

S. T. C.



# Jane Addams' Remarkable Address - - -By Randolph Bartlett

WHEN Jane Addams returned to America, after having been elected president of the International Congress of Women at The Hague, the last days of April, a mass meeting was called at Carnegie Hall, New York, by various organizations affiliated with the peace and woman suffrage movements, which are working together in many ways. The big auditorium was crowded, and hundreds stood throughout the evening, to hear the remarkable address. At the time, the speech seemed tremendous, epochal—an astounding revelation of new points of view. Strange to say, the newspapers did not seem so to regard it, and so far as extended comment is concerned, the occasion appears to have faded into obscurity. Yet it seems hardly possible. But if here, where the event took place, it created so little remark, what small attention it must have received on the coast, with possibly a hundred words slipped in between the account of the Thaw case and the report of the latest battle. Perhaps, a few crumbs of thought from that banquet may yet be saved.

Jane Addams is a name to conjure with, but as a personality she is even more potent than any conception one may gain of her from the reputation she enjoys. A commonplace woman enough, in appearance, when she first appeared on the platform, surrounded by such picturesque individuals as Dr. Anna Shaw and Catherine Bement Davis, but in spite of her quiet, simple brown dress, and in spite of the atrocious stage lighting which, coming from above and behind, threw her face in a deep shadow, it was impossible not to select her as the most distinguished person present. She radiates force and sincerity, and even before she speaks, she is an influence. When she does speak, at first, the effort is rather unpleasant. Her sentence begins in a rather high-pitched tone, and ends with rather too much stress on the last words to be true oratory of the academic, ideal type.

At the outset you are afraid it is going to be monotonous. But only for a moment. Soon she warms to her theme, passes the commonplaces of her introduction, and her ideas drive out all thought of the manner of their expression. Then you begin to recognize that her voice is a part of her complete entity, after all. Her speech, you realize, is almost rhythmic, and the short, simple sentences follow each other like the formless poetry of Whitman. Then you notice her hands. As she enunciates an idea which she wants firmly understood, she holds her hands in front of her in about the position they would be if they were on each side of a sphere about a foot in diameter. As she develops the idea closer and closer to the conclusion she has in view, the hands become tense, and begin moulding the sphere, compressing it, rolling it about slowly. And when she reaches the point, and drives the thought home, her hands come together with a snap. It is her only gesture, yet neither is it monotonous, for it is such a perfect visualization of her mode of argument, and of the finality of her convictions, working gradually from a broad circumference, with a large purview of all that is involved, to a center as accurately placed as if it were located by the rules laid down by Mr. Euclid of Greece.

Miss Addams' opening statement took by surprise the four thousand listeners, many of whom, doubtless, had come expecting to be thrilled and horrified by the latest word direct from the European conflict. They were immediately disillusioned as to the speaker's intentions. "I am not here to arouse your emotions by a recital of the horrors of war," she said, in effect. "Already, there has been too much play upon the emotions in this war. My only desire is to get people to think in the direction of peace." One of the morning papers, in a report of the meeting in which the whole movement was treated in the lightest and most cavalier spirit imaginable, remarked that there was little enthusiasm. In a sense this was true, excepting for the fact that the whole audience rose as Miss Addams first appeared on the platform, rose again, spontaneously as she came forward to speak, and greeted her with three rousing cheers. There was not a great deal of enthusiasm after that, if noise is the sole criterion of enthusiasm. But, after all, when a speaker deliberately sets about to avoid any appeal to the emotions, and holds four thousand men and women, silent and attentive, for an hour, is not that silence, interrupted only perhaps half a dozen times by brief hand-clapping, a greater sign of enthusiasm, than are the howls and shrieks of an anarchistic crowd listening to a favorite spellbinder?

Perhaps, the most significant thing Miss

Addams said in the entire evening was this: "Do you realize that the nations of Europe now are fighting less over the original issues of the war than over things which have transpired since the war began? The war is being fed and fostered by its own events, and the origin has been lost almost completely." And is not this literally true? Is not the war now rather a war over war than a war over principle? Miss Addams and other representatives of the women's congress, visited nine European chancelleries, carrying the peace resolutions which were adopted by the gathering. "We were struck by the fact," she said, "that everywhere we went we encountered the same phrases in explanation of each nation's position. Almost the same words were used by the representatives of every government. 'We are fighting in self-defense,' they would tell us, with every sign of sincerity. 'We are defending our national integrity and our traditions.' This is the thing that they all believe, and insisted upon in every interview we had. If this be true, and all the nations feel exactly the same, what a simple matter it should be to bring about peace." Simple, indeed! Nothing more should be needed than for each warring nation to say to a neutral one, "We will cease firing if the others will, on such and such a day," whereupon the unanimous consent having been obtained, the neutral nation would so announce, and the fighting would end. The only flaw in the plan is that somewhere in the list, there must be at least one nation which is not sincere. But as Miss Addams was careful to be neutral in her address, and mention no nation by name, let the discussion of her speech be equally so.

Another striking remark had to do with the statement made by a certain premier, whose name and nation, for obvious reasons, were not given. "At first we felt rather embarrassed," said Miss Addams, "going into those offices where there was nothing but war under consideration, and introducing the topic of peace. To one premier I said, 'We must seem very foolish to you, bringing such a message from a congress of women at such a time.' 'Madame,' he replied, 'your message is the first sensible thing that has been spoken in this room in many months.' In other words, Miss Addams showed that there is no real desire for war, but a real desire for peace, but none of the leaders appear to know just how to go about the procuring of that peace.

Another astonishing assurance from Miss Addams was that there are thousands of young men, unable to avoid going to the front, on both sides, who have carefully avoided firing their guns in such a manner as to take another life. This she learned through going about in the hospitals, on both sides. These men would go through all the motions of firing their rifles, but would point them so that their bullets would bury themselves in the earth. They were unable to avoid hazarding their own lives, but refused to make this an excuse for killing equally innocent human beings. Further than this, Miss Addams declares that the war spirit in Europe, in every country, is only among the older men, and that the young men everywhere are opposed to it, but cannot make their influence felt. Most of them are at the front, and the older, colder men, are keeping the flame alive at home.

She spoke of the fraternizing that goes on between the lines, when there is a lull in the fighting, but in this connection made one flagrant misstatement of principle. She said, "There could not be this good fellowship between the men who are doing the actual fighting if they were battling for a principle." Obviously, she forgot that, in the American Civil War, which was fought on principle if ever a war was so fought, the boys in Blue and those in Gray, traded tobacco and tea, and swapped yarns, before and after the most sanguinary engagements. In fact, is the contrary of this statement not more likely to be true, that the greater the principle at stake, the less personal animosity is felt between the opposing soldiers? If the battles are not for the decision of a great issue, but over petty differences, the soldier, whose innate consciousness demands that his murderous calling have justification, is likely to create that justification out of passions which are purely artificial, and so easily become personal, and out of these passions grow the horrible atrocities of war such as those ———, but you must fill in the blank for yourself, for this report, like the address, must be kept neutral, at all costs.

One statement for which Miss Addams vouches, I have not previously encountered, in any articles on the war. "The most terrible thing in

the world is a bayonet charge," she said, "and in none of the armies can the soldiers be forced into this form of fighting until they have been half-crazed with liquor—the French with absinthe, the Germans with brandy, the English with rum and the Russians with vodka." [This, to our notion, is an absurd statement, utterly unlikely and not susceptible of proof.—Editor The Graphic.]

To what point was Miss Addams' address directed? Simply this, that unless a great many people begin thinking peace, and earnestly desiring to see peace brought about, the war must continue indefinitely. "It has been erroneously stated that I am going to go to President Wilson with a plan, a suggestion of a program for American intervention. This is not so. I am going to present to the President, in the same manner that we presented to the European chancelleries, the resolutions passed by the women's congress. It offers no solution for the present situation, specifically, but is designed entirely with the idea of getting people to think in the direction of peace, and if enough sincere thought is directed to that end, it must have an influence in bringing to an end this awful war."

Closely allied with the peace movement, as already stated, is the woman suffrage propaganda in New York state. The matter comes up for decision at the November elections, and there is a deep-seated conviction in many quarters that the women are going to lose, for reasons outlined to me by a woman of keen intelligence, thoroughly in sympathy with the movement, but realizing the weakness of the methods that have been employed. She says:

"There is a strong feeling, not without justification, that the suffrage movement in New York, is an extremely snobbish one. There are too many wealthy society leaders engaged in it, and they, regardless of their own sincerity, have become surrounded by women who have no deep convictions on the matter, but who want to be known as associated with the leaders. I know several women who want to do intelligent work for the cause, but who say they cannot endure the conditions which obtain in the organization, nor can they afford the expense of the fashionable display which seems to be a necessary part of all executive work. Another weak point is the sensational methods which have been employed, such as parades and street speaking. A Chicago woman, who had been through the campaign in Illinois, came to New York to help in the work, but after studying the situation refused to become identified with the movement here, on account of the sensationalism which characterized it. 'In Chicago,' she said, 'we did not have any parades until after the election, and when we held meetings they were in halls which we rented, and to which thousands of people desirous of getting a clear view of the question, came. Haranguing casual passers-by, most of whom, in the nature of things, are mere loafers, does no good, and only injures the cause among self-respecting people.'"

Be that as it may, I have seen several rather deplorable exhibitions of street speaking by women. At Madison and Washington Squares, where street meetings are held apparently without let or hindrance, and the crowd surrounding one soap-box orator is jammed against that listening, or trying to listen to his neighbor, I have seen women, or rather heard them, shrieking themselves hoarse, trying to make themselves heard above the bull-voiced bellowing of an anarchist not thirty feet distant. The spectacle was at once pitiful and ludicrous, and certainly could not add weight to the cause the frantic woman was advocating. This is not an exceptional case. I have seen women making such attempts to be heard above the manifold noises of the streets, as far out as Ninetieth street. Unless something happens soon to bring dignity to the women's campaign, its prospects are extremely poor, for several of the most influential newspapers are keeping up an incessant attack upon it.

New York is hopelessly provincial; I have been unable to find a newspaper here which publishes the results of games or the standing of the teams in the Pacific Coast Baseball League.

More than one hundred and fifty thousand dollar's worth of fruit, grain, etc., saved in the San Francisco bay district by the destruction of squirrels, is the estimate based on reports from ranchers. The work cost thirty-six thousand dollars, giving a profit of more than three hundred per cent. Yet when started it was denounced by many as a medical graft.



# By the Way



## Joe Scott's Thirty Thousand Dollar Talk

I was sitting in Judge Gregory's court room Monday afternoon listening to Joe Scott's notable address to the jury, in his \$60,000 libel suit against the Times for defamation of character, when General Otis arrived to add to the interest. He took a seat near Harry Chandler, who sat facing Joe Scott, a smile not of the happiest sort glued to his face. But I detected no relaxation on the features of the general. He sat bolt upright, a half-scowl playing across his immobile face, the personification of unrelenting antipathy to the complainant in the case. I have an idea that his presence added \$10,000 to the verdict of thirty thousand which the jury awarded. He so looked all that Joe depicted in his graphic argument. I have heard many notable appeals to a jury but none that impressed me so forcibly as Joe's remarkable effort. It ran the gamut of human emotions, yet was never once overdone, never too fervid, too personal, too vindictive or savored of insincerity. Just the sort of a talk to make to an average man who was open to conviction. No unprejudiced person within hearing of Joe's voice could fail to say to himself, "This is an honest fellow, a big, true-hearted man!" He had tears in several of the jurymen's eyes half a dozen times and in those of not a few of the audience. Every seat in the court room was filled and at the sides and middle aisle the crowd stood ten deep. I am told that the general, on his way to the trial, was accosted as to his destination and replied, "I am going over to contribute to Joe Scott's delinquency." Possibly, this was an error. He must have meant "Joe Scott's bank roll." But it was not so much for damages as for his good name that Joe talked. However, in giving the award the jury made a double killing.

## Viewing My Old Regiment

I confess to a peculiar thrill when I saw the First Regiment, I. N. G., Chicago's crack volunteer soldiery, marching along Broadway Tuesday morning serving as escort to Mayor William Hale Thompson. I had the honor of being the first drummer boy to enlist in the First Regiment's drum corps back in the early 70's and on several notable occasions, the riots of '77 and the mining troubles at Braidwood, Ill., I saw actual service. I was in the wreck that occurred when returning from the summer outing of the regiment at Madison, Wisconsin, in the early 80's, when the railroad track was washed out and our engine and tender went into Rock river, drowning the fireman and engineer, killing two of our boys and severely wounding half a dozen others. I slept in the baggage car, with Lieut.-Col. Gurdon S. Hubbard, son of one of Chicago's pioneer settlers, and since deceased. There were four or five of us asleep on top of the baggage when the engine and tender went into the river and all that saved us was the trunk of a tree on the bank, against which we lodged. Although badly bruised I was not greatly hurt and can remember Col. Hubbard's cheery voice as they dug me out from an avalanche of camp impedimenta. I can see the grimy hand of the engineer fastened to the cross rod of the cab, his body immersed below the water and held there by the twisted machinery, only his hand and arm being released. That was what confronted me when I staggered out of the baggage car in the gray, soggy morning. Ay-ee! I was a youngster of sixteen then.

## Francis Wilson a Brief Visitor

Hobnobbing with his old friend Irving Way this week, was that perennial favorite Francis Wilson, who for three days honored Los Angeles with his charming presence. Mr. Wilson is president of the Actors' Equity Association, an organization that has been of marked benefit to the individual actor in maintaining his rights whenever corporations, hotels or managers have been disposed to work him injustice through neglecting his interests. I understand that Mr. Wilson has been successful in inducing many of the leading moving-picture actors to join the association

which is now universally recognized by theater-managers as mutually beneficial. I believe Oliver Morosco is a member and thoroughly subscribes to its tenets. It was a pleasure to greet Francis Wilson again after a long interim. He and Eugene Field were warm friends and Wilson's "The Eugene Field I Knew" is one of my treasured possessions. His "Recollections of a Player" has had a wide reading and is a most entertaining volume. Not only is Francis Wilson a good actor, a pleasing comedian, with an attractive voice, but he is a man of affairs, a writer of note and a great lover of books. He has a fine library containing many rare tomes and, incidentally, owns half of New Rochelle. It is possible that he will be back in Los Angeles in the fall playing an engagement here.

## Reception for William Winter

Another notable in Los Angeles is the veteran dramatic critic and author William Winter, who, last week, celebrated his seventy-ninth birthday anniversary at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Fielding J. Stilson. Mr. Winter is justly regarded as one of the finest writers of good English extant and as a classicist he has few superiors. He has written much graceful poetry and is the author of many standard works on the drama while his personal reminiscences of the stage extending over many years have had wide circulation. It is a pleasure to note that the Amateur Players have arranged a reception to this brilliant champion of the best traditions of the stage at the beautiful gardens of Mrs. John Percival Jones the afternoon of Friday, July 30. It ought to prove a delightful occasion.

## Concordians to Have a Country Club

Once again is the country to triumph socially over the city. I. O. Levy, for many years honorary secretary of the Concordia Club, tells me that this organization is to have its future home somewhere between Los Angeles and Venice, where will be established one of the most complete country clubs in the southern part of the state. For years the Concordia Club, with a membership largely composed of the leading Jewish business men of Los Angeles, has been a landmark at Sixteenth and Figueroa. Recently, this property was sold and now the call of outdoors is to be answered in an almost entire change of policy. A fine club house will be built, a golf course laid out and everything appertaining to a social organization of the highest class will be provided. Already, the Concordia Country Club has been incorporated for \$200,000. Louis Cole, former president of the Chamber of Commerce, is one of the incorporators. Others are Milton Baruch, Ben R. Meyer, Jay Jacobs, A. Brownstein, I. O. Levy, Adolph Fleishman, Henry Lissner, Henry Louis, Manfred Meyberg and Edwin I. Loeb.

## Arthur Clarke Leaves Hearst

Friends of Arthur Clarke—and he had many in Los Angeles when he was managing editor of Mr. Hearst's Examiner—will be interested in learning that after many years of loyal service to Hearst he has resigned his post as managing editor of the Chicago Examiner to take the city editorship of Mr. Keeley's Chicago Herald. Curiously enough, it was on the old Herald that we first met. At that time Arthur was Chicago correspondent for the New York Herald, or Times, I forget which, and had access to all our proofs. He was always a clean, clever lad and has developed into a fine man. He had not a happy experience out here, his association with Max Ihmsen's predecessor not being altogether to his liking. I congratulate Jim Keeley on the acquisition of Arthur's able services.

## Jimmy Horschburg to Leave Us

Just as Los Angeles is getting well acquainted with James Horschburg, Jr., general passenger agent of the Southern Pacific in this city, the genial Jimmy intends to leave us again, so I hear, although the announcement has not been officially made. I understand that he has accepted the position of district traffic manager for the Willys-Overland Automobile company, with headquarters in San Francisco. Although the public did not see the artistic interior results achieved in the fine new Southern Pacific station here that it expected from Mr. Horschburg's well-known tastes, still the new structure is one of the best arranged for safety, service and comfort that architectural craft could design. The main concourse is large, light and airy, with comfortable seats. At the north end is a rest room for women, handsomely furnished and with a matron in attendance at all hours. The mezzanine floor above this rest room is also furnished with chairs, lounges and desks for the exclusive use of wom-

en. At the south end of the concourse is a smoking room for men. The ticket office is an innovation in railway station planning as it puts the ticket clerks in an approachable position of fencing them off in separate rooms. A low counter in the baggage room is designed to make less awkward the handling of hand luggage. Information, telephone and telegraph offices are provided as well as restaurant and lunch room under direction of the Southern Pacific. Every effort is made to give information for travelers at the entrance to trains, which are reached by inclines or subways, doing away with the necessity of crossing any tracks. Outside the station, near the street, is a private parking place for taxicabs and a public parking place for automobiles. The building is a credit to the Southern Pacific and to Los Angeles.

## Former L. A. I. Officials Have Many Friends

I have been duly impressed, in following the trial of the former directors and officers of the Los Angeles Investment Company, by the men of prominence in the city who have testified to the good standing of the men indicted for alleged fraudulent transactions. The witnesses comprise judges, lawyers, ex-mayors, bankers, state officials, editors, and federal officials. They have been called in behalf of no one man or set of men, yet in the aggregate have testified to the good reputation of the men on trial. Here is a partial list as I have kept the tally, from time to time, of the witnesses: Judge N. P. Conrey, Postmaster Harrington Brown, Railroad Commissioner Edwin O. Edgerton, Judge J. W. McKinley, Superior Judge Waldo M. York, Judge Walter Bordwell, Henry W. O'Melveny, Senator R. A. Bulla, Judge Grant Jackson, Banker Motley H. Flint, F. W. Blanchard, H. W. Brundage, of the Express, Supervisor R. H. Norton, Former Mayor George Alexander, J. W. Whiffen, Y. M. C. A. Secretary H. E. Nye, Rev. J. W. Kramer, Public Defender Walton J. Wood, J. Harry Peiper, Judge Gavin W. Craig, Judge James C. Rives, Senator H. Stanley Benedict, Walter F. Haas, A. J. Waters, President Citizens National Bank, R. D. List, Norman Marsh, Ex. U. S. District Attorney A. J. McCormack, W. P. Jeffries, Perry W. Widener, A. S. Abbott, Walter P. Durgin, H. H. Francisco of the Santa Fe railroad, and Frank Bryson.

## Demonstrating "Movie City" Title

Further grounds for the designation "Movie City" which the east is wont to bestow upon fair Los Angeles is found in the official ruling of the new chief of police, Claire Snively, that his men may work in motion picture studios when not on duty. Thus has the city officially aligned itself with what tourists are prone to regard as its chief industry. The chief says his men are not paid enough and are entitled to earn anything additionally they can get, when not actually engaged in preserving the peace. Fifty officers made application with the different picture studios the day the order was announced.

## Fooled by Judge York's Height

Hearing that Judge John M. York has landed a large tuna at Catalina reminds me of a story of this amiable jurist and his remarkable height. One summer, before he was elevated to the dignity of the superior bench, John passed his vacation at Avalon. After peacefully swimming about in the bay he decided to rest his muscles by standing on the bottom. The water was deeper than he expected, but only came up to his chin, so he remained at the spot he had selected. Over the sands approached a small man who called out to ask the lengthy attorney, "Are you standing on the bottom or treading water?" "Standing on the bottom," answered the judge, awaiting developments. The little man plunged into the water and swam half way out where he let himself down to rest. The water came up to his neck and he looked a little surprised, but trustfully resumed his swim. Reaching John's side he let go, when he quickly disappeared beneath the surface of the placid waters. Coming up with many sputters, he cast a reproachful glance at his deceiver and struck out for shore, where he remained until Judge York stalked out of the water when he realized that the joke was on him.

## Lummis on "Near-Literature"

Charley Lummis is a philosopher. His paper read before the International Congress of Authors and Journalists in San Francisco two weeks ago, was slightly twisted in the synopsis sent out which has caused Charles to remark that "reporters who can 'get the straight' of a lecture or a paper soon cease to be reporters and are writing papers themselves, for their successors to boggle."



He tells me that his "very mild paper" was simply a pointed statement of what probably all of us know as to present tendencies and conditions of American literature. But the reports of it, sent out through the Associated Press, show not only the haste of the reporter but the sleepiness of those who follow or comment upon his version. Says he: "The matter is of trivial importance; for what I said is merely an expression; and the conditions are what they are. But there is a certain humor in the fact that not even the sharp-eyed R. H. C. 'spotted' the obvious perversion of my words, which is the key-note of the report. It ought to be clear to anyone who read even the city editor's version of my paper that I did not lay any of the troubles of modern literature to the desire of the author to please himself. It is exactly the opposite of what I said in rather intelligible words (I hope) and what is inevitable from the whole paper." But let me quote the brief paragraph which covers this point, as the paper was written and as it was read:

"When we shut the door on trivial things and come into the presence of our Own Soul, there, at least, we should refuse to be newspapered or stampeded or sophisticated or bought up. There are a great many ethics in the world but none that last so long or are so important as those of intellectual chastity. There is only one jury in the world for the artist—that is to do his best with absolute disregard of whether anyone else likes it or not, and every great work of art in the world's history has been done in that spirit. The near-literature which is so current today—tense, sub-hysteric, sometimes brilliant but always de-humanized, and superficial and ephemeral—comes largely not because people are not bright, but because they care more to be smart than to be right, and because they are trying to suit not themselves but the editor; and the editor is trying to suit not the standards of literature but what he fancies the public desires. In which he is generally mistaken," I can say "Amen" to this doctrine.

#### Vigorous Protest Against Hog-wire Trellises

Vigorous, indeed, is the protest which Jackson A. Graves has added to mine against the useless extravagance of the supervisors in erecting the hog-wire fence rose trellises along county boulevards. In a letter to the press the pioneer banker gives figures which were furnished him, I imagine with considerable reluctance, by R. H. Pridham, chairman of the county board. These figures show that the unsightly, galvanized gratings cost the taxpayers a total, down to June 1, of \$38,551.06. In advocating a referendum vote upon the abandonment of the rose trellises, Banker Graves says, "To continue to spend \$2,000 a month of the taxpayers' money upon them is worse than criminal." But no worse, I may add, than the authorized expense for maintaining the sp-t b-xes containing the meek-looking palms that cumber our sidewalks in the congested business district of Los Angeles.

#### Polo Prowess Runs in Families

If John B. Miller and his two sons, John B., Jr., and Ted, continue to show as much improvement in their polo as they are displaying in the summer tournament at Coronado, this state will soon have the name of another famous family of poloists to add to its already long list. Ability in the "king's game" seems to run in families throughout the world and California has run true to form in this respect. The first to introduce the game in Southern California were the Weisses of Los Angeles, of whom Tom, Harry and Reggie are still active players. The Tobins of San Mateo are the most famous polo family in the San Francisco region. Further south the Boeskes of Santa Barbara can muster a full four of that name. The Pedleys of Riverside have been the principal supporters of the game there. Now to the list may be added the Millers of Pasadena.

#### New Mountain Highway Properly Dedicated

John McGroarty's inherent fund of poetry, perhaps enhanced by his own present residence actually in the mountains, resulted in the delivery of a flowery address Sunday on the summit of San Bernardino's new mountain highway. The speech, I see, is being quoted in a majority of the fifty or more Southern California papers which had representatives present at the auspicious occasion. Not even in the Mission Play or his ornate History of California has John reached loftier heights of rhetoric. Evidently, the influence of his picturesque cabin on the north slope of the Verdugo Hills is adding to the particular style of the author of the San Gabriel pageant. This cabin, which is situated at a distance above

McGroarty's home at the Little Landers colony at Monte Vista, is, I am told, dedicated strictly to literary work and all entertaining is confined to the no less charming home refuge, which is also far from the madding crowd.

#### Lanier Bartlett's Good Work

What is probably the nearest approach to a wholly psychological motion picture drama ever produced has been written by Lanier Bartlett of this city and is now being shown at the Lyceum in its third week in Los Angeles. It is "Ebb Tide" and was put out by the Selig company under direction of Colin Campbell. A rectangle of characters supplants the age-old triangle and Bartlett has done excellent character drawing in this unusual film. Another new production in which the clever local photo-play dramatist had a big hand is "The Rosary," now at Clune's Auditorium, which he adapted for the screen. The introduction of the Irish village scene in this drama was entirely Lanier's idea.

#### Willys-Knight Combination Car

My old friend of early Dakota territory days, Charles Y. Knight, has at last decided to popularize his famous silent automobile motor and I note with interest that in the venture he is associated with another Pasadena, John N. Willys of the Overland company. The new creation will be the first Knight motored machine to sell for less than \$1200. The new car, while built in the same Toledo factories which turn out the well-known Overland, will be known as the "Willys-Knight." The two men held many conferences over the automobile while both were passing last winter at their homes in the Orange Grove avenue section of Pasadena.

#### Harry Carr on Foreign Soil

I hear that Harry Carr has reached a Scandinavian port, on his way to the German war front as correspondent of The Times. The pro-German tone of Harry's recent contributions to the "Checkerboard of the War" should insure him a cordial reception and perhaps a chance to send back one of those occasional interviews which the Kaiser or the Crown Prince grants. The Times pink sheet seems to be bearing up well in the absence of its parent-guardian. Harry ought to be able to get a lot of interesting stuff through, after he has sized up the situation.

#### Carleton Burke a Polo Hope

Polo at Coronado is to continue until August 31 and it is likely that Carleton Burke of Midwick may go south for a few summer games. One of the comparatively young players of the west, Burke is regarded by experts with whom I have talked as the most likely candidate from the coast for the American team in future international events. Unfortunately, the war has put a stop to any attempt by Americans to regain the cup until sportsmanship indicates that England has sufficiently recovered from the conflict to put up an adequate defense. Pessimists say it will be ten years before a challenge from this side can be ethically made.

#### As Dr. Walter Lindley Sees Alaska

"One of the surprises of Alaska," remarked Dr. Walter Lindley of the California hospital, who arrived home Sunday from a seven thousand miles trip to the great Northwest, "is that at every town where you stop automobiles meet you at the wharf. At this time of the year—for the United States has a midnight sun of her own—even when we arrived at midnight, the taxi had no lights because it was daylight all night.

"Think of it," said the doctor, "Alaska is fourteen times as large as the state of New York, larger than the German Empire, larger than Norway, Sweden and Finland all combined. These last three countries haven't as much arable land as Alaska, have a less desirable climate than Alaska and have a population of 10,030,000, while Alaska has up to this time a population of but 64,000 and of these 25,000 are Indians." Speaking of the Alaskan Indian Dr. Lindley said: "Seven half breed Indian girls from 16 to 18 were at the boat, as it left Seattle, going home after being in school in Oregon for several years. They were intelligent, well behaved young women. They were met at Ketchikan, Yukutat and other points by their families, all happy to receive them. One of them got off the ship at Katella away out in the Gulf of Alaska. Her father, a prosperous white man, was at the landing. Such a joyful meeting and greeting! I was talking with Councilman Frank Youngs of Seward, who said the squaw men, as a rule, were devoted to their families, successful in accumulating a competence and took great pride in giving their children an

education. Where a squaw man was not successful others turned in and helped him educate his children. Half breed Indian girls are clerks, stenographers and one of them is an excellent postmistress of an Alaskan town.

"To think of all this great territory being purchased of Russia in 1867 by Secretary of State Wm. H. Seward for \$7,200,000, while in 1914 the exports of gold, copper and fish were \$42,000,000. In 1914 the export of copper was \$3,500,000 and experts say the 1915 export of copper will be in excess of \$20,000,000. Last year Alaska shipped out 300,000,000 cans of salmon—three cans for every man, woman and child in the United States. There are many of these canneries along the Inland Sea and also at the head of numerous coves and inlets along the Gulf of Alaska. The work of canning is to a great extent, done by machinery. Libby, McNeill & Libby have the most extensive plants. One plant at Ketchikan has a capacity of 4000 cases daily. Alaska received \$20,000,000 last year for her salmon output.

"Ketchikan, Juneau, the capital, Cordova, Valdez and Seward are all good towns, each with its daily papers receiving the Associated Press service, and each with its electric light and water system. Cordova, Valdez and Seward are all on the Gulf of Alaska. Their winter climate is much milder than that of Chicago. Strawberries, blueberries and blackberries grow wild in great abundance, while violets, wild sweet peas, daisies and other varieties of flowers are found wild in the forests and meadows as beautiful as any in Southern California. If I were going to cast my lot with one of these towns Seward would be my choice. As the terminus of the government railroad, situated on a harbor equal to any in the world, a harbor that is never obstructed by ice, with rich gold, copper and coal mines and a great area of agricultural land tributary to it, Seward has the promise of a prosperous future. It is an excellent point for outfitting for hunting. The Alaska legal limit for one man is, two moose, three sheep, two brown bear, while for black bear there is no limit. He must get a license, also secure a registered guide and a packer to go with him. Any person interested should write to Ben F. Swezey, Seward, Alaska, who is a noted hunter and will give all particulars.

"I traveled, starting from Los Angeles Harbor June 20, seven thousand miles by water, and was on one ship, the Admiral Watson, Captain Jensen, commanding, nineteen days. It was an ideal voyage. The phonograph in the social hall was often overworked, with the record "Good-bye, Girls, I'm Through," very much in the lead, which led Purser Carl Strout to remark, 'A short time ago we had a record in which "He's My Pal" was the chief refrain. They kept that record going all day and almost all night. I would get down in my office and in the midst of a page of accounts when "He's My Pal" would come floating down to me and in spite of myself would get mixed up with my figures. Often I would be kept busy at a place where we would stop in the night, until three or four o'clock in the morning and about six, when I was getting into a sound sleep, a wandering, sleepless tourist would start that old machine and "He's My Pal" would be wafted in upon me. It finally got on my nerves and one dark night I slipped like a thief up to the phonograph, got hold of that record and soon "He's My Pal" was in the depths of the dark, cold Alaska sea.'

"From Seward we went onward to Cook's Inlet near the head of which is Anchorage, a tent city three months old with a population of more than three thousand. It is a federal experiment in socialism. The United States government has platted 240 acres of land half a mile from the present tent city and July 9, four days after I left there, the commissioners were to sell the lots at auction to the highest bidder, retaining lots for public buildings, schools, post office and public play grounds. The United States is to construct and own all docks, wharves, telephone and telegraph lines, railways and other public utilities. This city of Anchorage is and will continue to be prohibition for five years, when the people will be permitted to vote on the question. There is a great rush to this new town which is in the center of a rich mining and prospective agricultural district.

"No person going to Alaska should fail to visit Seward and Anchorage. I did not touch central Alaska. Another trip and I would go to Skagway, to Dawson and Fairbanks and down the Yukon 1800 miles to Behring Sea and Nome, then home by Seward. The steamboats on the Yukon are said to be excellent. That trip would take two months, while the one that I made requires only a month from Los Angeles."



# Music

By W. Francis Gates

IN all respects the concerts of the Mormon Tabernacle Choir, of Ogden, Utah, were affairs offering much musical enjoyment. The chorus numbered about 200 voices, evidently chosen with care and drilled to the point of almost absolute accuracy. No such mixed-voice chorus work has been heard in Los Angeles for many years, although we have been led to expect similar accuracy of detail from the Lyric and Ellis clubs. Its nuance did not necessarily extend to a whole phrase, frequently it was applied to a single word, so careful is Joseph Ballantyne in his directing. And what real work it takes to get such results only a choral conductor knows. The best parallel one can draw is to take a soloist who sings with expressive shading and clarity of pronunciation; as he presents the music with the utmost nicety of nuance, multiply him by 200 and every one of them using the same detail of expression—then you have the delivery of this choir. The work was from memory, an added aid where no one shirks his task. Confining the heavier numbers to one or two selections, the somewhat lighter things were so well presented as to cause one to overlook their lack of weight. The auditorium organ was used in most of the accompaniments.

In the matter of soloists at the Mormon concert the principals were Lucy Gates and Leon Hoffmeister. As to the former, in writing about music for twenty-five years, I believe this is the first time I have had to set down great solo excellence from one of the name Miss Gates carries, or seen so beautiful a member of the family. Her work was a distinct pleasure even to the most critical in her audience. She has a soprano that floats to the third "e" above middle "c" with unusual ease and surety, a voice pure, clear and velvety, a coloratura voice in which the "color" is not all supplied by its flexibility, but equally by its warmth of tone; a high soprano with a mezzo-soprano richness, as it were. She sings with sweet simplicity of manner and with a certainty of intonation that is delightful. Mr. Hoffmeister, the only member of the company not born in Utah, I am told, displayed a good baritone, but marred by a decided and continuous vibrato, which he otherwise uses with discretion. Organist J. J. McClellan, of the Salt Lake Tabernacle, was billed for a part of the Tchaikowsky "Pathetic" symphony, but owing to the condition of the organ substituted a lighter number. He is one of the best organists west of Chicago and it would be a delight to hear him on our largest organ.

Few concertgoers realize how far in advance plans have to be made for any given season of concerts and recitals. As a matter of fact, one could trace the line of arrangements back for a year and a half or, in cases, two years before he found the first business arrangement which provided him with an evening of musical enjoyment in the comfortable and beautiful Trinity auditorium. There are wholesalers and retailers of musical attractions through whose hands the contracts pass before there is the final serving of the musical meal. For instance, not long ago John McCormack was "sold" four times before he came to the concerts represented in the original contract. That is, his serv-

ices were contracted for, that contract was sold, other sub-contracts were made under the original and, finally, he was dated for certain cities at certain times. And it may be added that selling McCormack did not involve selling the audience. But as the selling process went on, of course the price rose, and it was the ultimate consumer who had to foot the bills—as always. But the wholesaler and retailer of musical attractions are as necessary to the providing of musical goods as is the dealer in general merchandise valuable to the community, and were it not for the enterprising impresario, the number of first class artist concerts heard in this or any other city would be cut down to a mere fraction of the number given. But for him, many communities never would hear a first class artist, for the reason that their gross payment for the same does not suffice to pay the bills. The manager must give an artist a guaranteed number of concerts and the cities which pay the larger profits help take care of the places that show a deficit.

All this leads to the plans laid by L. E. Behymer for his several series of artist concerts for next season. As usual, vocalists lead the list. The public cares more for singers than instrumentalists, save a certain few of the latter. The singers are Emmy Destinn, of the Metropolitan company, Mmes. Gasky, Tilly Koenen, Florence Hinkle, soprano; Emma Matzenauer, contralto; Frances Alda, soprano; Marcella Craft, Schumann Heink, Mary Garden, John McCormack, Tsiannini and Eva Mylott, contralto; Messrs. Gogorza and Fontana, baritones. Instrumentalists are no less notable than the vocalists. There are Fritz Kreisler, Albert Spaulding and Maud Powell, violinists; Tina Lerner, Moritz Rosenthal, Frank La Forge, Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, Josef Hoffmann, and Charles W. Cadman, pianists. Of the larger events there are promised the Kneisel quartet and the Damrosch orchestra. While there may be changes in the above list, it will be seen that Manager Behymer is profiting by the presence in this country of an unusual number of musical notables and his season of artist recitals promises to be unexcelled in the long history of the Philharmonic concerts.

At the convention of the State Music Teachers' Association, at Oakland last week, Los Angeles had slight representation. I found on the program only the Misses Fuhrer and Mr. Zielinski, playing in trio, and Mr. Edson giving an address. The trio gave selections from Rubenstein and Napravnik. Mr. Edson is a general vice president of the association. The local association had small representation at the meeting.

Matinee Musical Club is growing steadily under the leadership of Mrs. James Ballagh, its president. Its composers' section, especially, is creating interest. It is stated that Frank H. Colby has been elected chairman of this section, which assures well directed guidance. The club in the future will meet at the Little Theater each week. After the summer vacation all sections of the club are planning considerable activity in this way of meetings and receptions.

For July 29 it is announced that the

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#### NOTICE OF CONTEST

Department of the Interior,  
United States Land Office, Los Angeles,  
June 28, 1915.

To Warren A. Walker of New Bury  
Park, Contestee:

You are hereby notified that George E. Scott, who gives Cornell, Cal., as his post-office address, did on June 1st, 1915, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your Homestead Entry No. . . . . Serial No. 021166, made Dec. 9th, 1913, for Lot 4, NW 1/4 NW 1/4 SW 1/4 NW 1/4, Section 1, Township 1 S., Range 19 W., S. B. Meridian, and as grounds for his contest he alleges that said Warren A. Walker abandoned said land since date of entry and has never cleared any land or made any improvements of any sort.

You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken as confessed, and your said entry will be canceled without further right to be heard, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the FOURTH publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically responding to these allegations of contest, together with due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registered mail.

You should state in your answer the name of the post office to which you desire future notices to be sent to you.

JOHN D. ROCHE, Register.

ALEX MITCHELL, Receiver.

Date of first publication, July 3, sec-

nd, July 10, third, July 17, fourth,

metropolitan cities, Chicago, Boston, New York and other musical centers. Mr. Pierce expects to remain away for the greater part of a year, and as he is endowed with abundant enthusiasm in his profession and in the musical growth of Southern California he expects to return with many new ideas and plans for the growth of the Music Teachers' Association, the school of music of which he is director, and also for the advancement of musical matters in Southern California.

South Pasadena Chamber of Commerce will give a "musical concert." This qualification as to the nature of the concert is necessary in these days of Strauss and Debussy and their brethren, whom some do aver are not musical. Musical concerts, doubtless, are more alluring than the other kind.

Mrs. Ethel Lunde, who lectured on "Fairylund" will give before the Ebell Club next season a lecture on each of the six symphony concert programs. Mrs. Lynde formerly taught in the music department of the state university at Berkeley and is thoroughly capable to instruct and entertain her hearers.

Finally, the Orpheus Club has determined to compete in the choral contest at San Francisco exposition, July 28. The contest involves \$3000 in prizes to the best vocal male societies and clubs. The Orpheus boys are announced to go in their own special train and passage on the same may be secured by their friends.

Concerts of the Pacific Sangerbund, at the Shrine and Trinity auditoriums, July 29-Aug. 1, besides presenting a number of choral bodies of the German societies, singly and en masse, will offer a quartet of great soloists.—Marcella Craft, Mme. Shumann-Heink, George Hamlin and Karl Schlegel, and the Los Angeles symphony orchestra, under Mr. Tandler. It is estimated that the combined societies present will make up a chorus of 600 or 700 voices. The programs for the evenings of July 30 and 31 are especially interesting. Sunday morning, Aug. 1, an open air sacred concert will be given by the combined choruses, assisted by the Municipal band and, of course, free to the public. This will be a novel event which will attract much attention.

Estelle Heartt Dreyfus is to appear in concert Sunday evening at the Beverly Hills Hotel in a "purpose program," giving songs of Spain. She will be assisted by the Beverly Trio. The program will be as follows: Folk Themes; Cradle Songs, Dodo (Pyrenees), Arrg Sturgis; La Nana (Andalusia), Coloco; Weaver Song, Tell me, Mr. Silversmith (Murcia) Arrg Inzenga; Field Songs, Trilla, A hemp flying song (Murcia), Arrg Inzenga; The Earth produces All (Burgos), Arrg Laparra; Spinning Songs, I Spin as I weep (Basque), Arrg Laparra; Mrs. Dreyfus, The Beverly Trio, Popular Songs of Past Provinces, Tu (Cuba), Fuentes, La Paloma (Mexico), Yradiere; Modern Songs, The Farewell, Alvarez, The Song of the Prisoner, Alvarez, Mrs. Dreyfus; Dance Themes, Habanera, Arrg Romero, Seguidilla (Sevilla), "Nunez-Robres; Opera, Orientale (Opera of Los Pirineos), F. Pedrell; The Shepherd Song (Opera of Rey que Rabio), Chapi; Carceleras (Opera of Los Hijos de Zebedeo, Chapi.

James Washington Pierce, recording secretary of the Music Teachers' Association and a musician of prominence of this city, left Saturday for an extended trip east in order to investigate musical conditions of the



# Cheaters

**D**RAMATICALLY, the most important event in Los Angeles this week, is Madame Nazimova in "War Brides" at the Orpheum. Startling as was the play when read in the Century magazine last February, it wins weight in every point when played. It is the horridness of war, put in a new and appalling light. Perhaps, the modern frankness in dealing with erstwhile forbidden topics of speech makes it seem a new point of view, for it cannot really be new with babies as old as war! It is a little new, however, to question the wisdom of men, especially men in au-

mentals; there are no accessories of dress or vanities—it is the racked soul of a woman, of all women, one might say, in time of war. She is the woman who dares to reason, having been endowed with that fatal gift, and she voices the woe of woman, the bearer of men. She also makes a just plea for peace, for love, and for the right of women to sit in the councils that decide the fate of men.

All this in a voice so vibrant with emotion, a face so swept by feeling that the strain of sympathy and response from the audience is almost painful. In a peasant costume of



FLORENCE LORRAINE, AT THE ORPHEUM NEXT WEEK

thority, and to put humanity above nationality. These are the points accentuated by Mrs. Wentworth in her little play and brought out so vividly by the acting of the present company. For each member of the cast stands out above the ordinary, as each is a type of person, and thought. The theater-going world has learned what to expect of Nazimova, but never has she been so consummately the woman and the artist, as she is as Joan in "War Brides." The character is stripped of everything but the funda-

dingy calico, her hair dressed carelessly and plainly, a knotted handkerchief about her neck, with haggard eyes from weeping for her husband who is gone to war, and nerves at the breaking point with expectancy for evil tidings; this woman cannot be terrified by blustering militarists, nor blinded by sophistries in the guise of patriotism. When her voice is agitated one feels storm swept, but when it is quiet, as when she tells the captain not to be insulted to be taken for a woman—"You are honored"—

Shrine and Trinity Auditoriums—

## LOS ANGELES SAENGERFEST

OF THE GREAT PACIFIC SAENGERBUND

July 29, 30, 31 August 1

MATINEES JULY 30, 31

ALL STAR EVENTS

Thursday Evening, July 29, 1915—Shrine

RECEPTION CONCERT—Soloists: Marcella Craft, George Hamlin.

Friday Afternoon, July 30—Shrine

MATINEE CONCERT, Mixed Chorus—Soloists: Mme. Schumann-Heink, Carl Schlegel, Marcella Craft, George Hamlin.

Friday Evening, July 30—Shrine

FIRST BUNDES CONCERT, Massed Male Chorus—Soloists: Mme. Schumann-Heink, George Hamlin, Marcella Craft, Carl Schlegel.

Saturday Afternoon, July 31—Trinity

PRIZE CONTEST for Kaiser Wander Prize and Other Trophies—For Clubs of 35 Members, 24 Members, 16 Members.

Saturday Evening, July 31—Shrine

SECOND BUNDES CONCERT, Massed Male Chorus—Soloists: Mme. Schumann-Heink, Marcella Craft, Carl Schlegel.

Siegfried Hagen, Henry Schoenefeld, Conductors

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## LAST WEEK, NAZIMOVA IN "WAR BRIDES"

LUCY GILLET, "The Lady from Delft;" NORTON & LEE, Songs and Dances; DOOLEY & RUGEL, Comedy and Song; PRINCE LAI MON KIM, Noted Chinese Tenor; KELLY & POLLOCK, "Ginger Snaps;" JOE COOK, One-man Vaudeville; LORRAINE & DUDLEY, "The Way to a Man's Heart." Orchestral Concerts 2 and 8 p. m. Pathe Twice-a-Week News Views.

she puts into it something that words cannot express. Nor will anyone forget the tone in which she tells what precious things women contribute—women, who are too weak to fight and too foolish to advise! The words are too many to quote, but the last one, "work" with the gesture and lift of the eyes that accompany it, seem forever to glorify labor.

Mary Alden as Amy, the girl sought by Joseph Kerman in marriage, portrayed excellently the girl, loyal, wishing to serve her country, but torn between the revolt against marriage with a man she hardly knows, and the urging of both the man and her mother that it is her "duty." Edith Speare, the real war bride, bouncing in from the ceremony half hysterical with the excitement of the shouts and the noise, does to the life the part of Minna. The triviality of her reasons for what she has done, against the deep and genuine feeling of the other two women is a bit of fine dramatic counterpoint. Clara Reynolds Smith, as the mother, gives just the true value to the woman of the past generation who questions nothing, but gives of herself and her

children ungrudgingly. Charles Bryant as Joseph Kerman, the young officer going to war but wishing to leave a son behind him, certainly fills the eye! He is just the type of youth and soldier that makes war seem glorious when the bugles play and the sun is shining on the brass buttons. The Captain Bragg of William Hasson is also excellently played.

"War Brides" is a permanent contribution to dramatic literature. Joan will always remain to this critic, at least, the most wonderful interpretation of Madame Nazimova's repertoire. There is more to the Orpheum bill, all excellent, but overshadowed, though one young woman was heard to say, "I liked it all but 'War Brides.' I don't like things that make me cry." Which is just the kind of comment to make serious artists want to jump off the earth, but cheer "entertainers" on their way, so it is given for what it is worth. M. H. C.

## Loie Fuller's Greek Dances at Mason

Loie Fuller is the dance of the inspired draperies. She is a psychologist of color. Without Franklin and Edison she would not have been La



Loie Fuller though she might have been Loie Fuller, revivalist of the Greek dance through instruction of graceful pupils and it is in this latter capacity that she makes her principal appeal in her appearance here this week at the Mason Opera House. Los Angeles has seen many imitations of Miss Fuller's illuminated drapery dances and while possibly none of them had quite the perfect color effects and rhythm of motion which Miss Fuller and her electricians impart, still the dances brought no thrill of novelty. It is as a producer rather than as a performer that the famous woman most deeply impresses her audience. She has trained a dozen of the most graceful young dancers in has ever been the privilege of lovers of motion to behold and in them she shines by reflected radiance. The program opens with Mozart's lost ballet, *Petits Riens*, produced once in Paris a hundred years ago, lost, and

had never worked with the conductor before and many miscues resulted, to the embarrassment of the fair young dancers.

#### "The Conspiracy" at the Burbank

In "The Conspiracy," a play of which he is, with Robert Baker, one of the authors, John Emerson is this week presenting at the Burbank a stage author-detective so widely varying from type as to be as refreshing as a salty sea breeze in a sultry summer theatrical season. With long hair, velveteen jacket and the habit of exercising when the clock strikes, no matter how great the stress of other affairs, Winthrop Clavering as portrayed by Mr. Emerson is a figure which those who know the queer fish that bob up in newspaper life will recognize as but slightly overdrawn. Clavering is the central figure in a white slave drama, wherein, after in uncanny fashion having



MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK, LEADING SOLOIST AT SANGERFEST

then recovered from the British Museum and first presented to the world through the genius of Miss Fuller, who does not herself appear in it, however. No trace of a libretto for the music was ever found and Miss Fuller has created a pastoral ballet which creditably follows the spirit suggested by the music. Two Los Angeles girls, Dorothy and Nellie Smoller are featured on the program in several solo numbers. Quite the most beautiful of the many dances which precede Miss Fuller's own appearance—she is only on the stage fifteen minutes—are the "Dance of Anitra" and "In the Hall of the Mountain King" from the "Peer Gynt" suite. Both numbers, and in fact the whole performance, are given magnificent costuming. Miss Fuller has been decidedly handicapped in her Los Angeles engagement through failure of her scenery to arrive, necessitating canceling the Monday and Tuesday night performances. The first appearance, Wednesday afternoon, was much more like a rehearsal than a finished performance, as the orchestra plainly

traced the murder of the leader of the Red Band gang to his own stenographer through his acute sense of smell, he is converted to her side by an appeal to his vanity and becomes her friend in a successful effort to capture the remainder of the band that ruined her life four years before. Marjorie Rambeau gives a capable interpretation of the charming, distressed heroine and manages to disguise her usually robust personality beneath the appearance of a nervous, distraught girl. No trick of the police play, which is rapidly passing its vogue, is omitted in "The Conspiracy" except the third degree, and the actors respect the conventionalities of the series by the use of the expected sure-fire stratagems customary to the species. But with the series of climaxes that follow each other in too tense sequence to allow a flagging of interest, there are interspersed so many laughs as to make "The Conspiracy" exceedingly good warm weather entertainment and deserving of better attendance than it received at the opening performance. One of

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the most delightful bits of the play was the convincing Juanita Perez of Miss Grace Travers. Edmund Lowe, as the inevitable handsome hero, displayed much better work in the opening scene than in the climax. His part was a comparatively slight one, with Mr. Emerson and Miss Rambeau monopolizing the honors of the best detective play presented here in a long time.

#### "So Long Letty" Continues

More than forty thousand people have witnessed the production of the big comedy with music, "So Long Letty," which will begin its fourth week at the Morosco Theater Sunday evening with its twenty-ninth performance. The success of "So Long Letty" has been phenomenal and unique in the history of theatrical runs in Los Angeles, as there has not been a vacant seat at any performance since its opening and hundreds of people have been turned away. The advance sale at the present time is enormous. The comedy's success is largely due to the fact that it is regarded as one of the best shows this city has had in years, offering two dollar stars at the most popular prices Los Angeles has ever known. It is just the sort of entertainment to keep the public happy in hot weather. Charlotte Greenwood and Sydney Grant, Selma Paley, May Boley, Walter Catlett, William Rock and others and a real beauty chorus are among the features that will continue to make glad the Morosco audiences. Several surprises are promised for the fourth week. The regular matinees will be given Wednesday and Saturday.

#### "Step Lively" at the Burbank

Burbank patrons, well satisfied with John Emerson's first offering, "The Conspiracy," which is running this week, are to see more of the work of the same noted actor, author and director in his new farce "Step Lively" which will open Sunday afternoon for one week. As usual, Burbank audiences are to see this farce first, while New York is to have it later in the season. It is difficult to recommend a new play except by the opin-

ions of expert play readers and producers. "Step Lively" is regarded both here and in the east as one of the fastest and funniest farces written in the last five years. The action takes place in New York at the present time and is of the whirlwind character from start to finish. It is produced under the personal direction of Mr. Emerson, the author, and of Franklyn Underwood. Heading the cast will be the dainty ingenue, Ida St. Leon, while in important parts will be Edmund Lowe, Grace Travers, Lillian Tliott, James Corrigan, Louis Bennison, James K. Applebee, William Colvin, George Rand, Winifred Bryson and others. There will be the usual matinees Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

#### Nazimova's Second Week at Orpheum

Nazimova will continue at the Orpheum for another week, beginning Monday, in that remarkable vehicle "War Brides," by Marion Craig Wentworth of Los Angeles, which this supreme emotional actress has found better fitted to her talents than anything in which she has appeared for several years. Booking exigencies prevent her remaining here for the month or six weeks that she could easily fill the Orpheum, and next week will close her engagement. "War Brides" is the dramatized cry of woman's agony over war, the first presentation of the feminine side of carnage, pillaging conflict and forcing home the other side of war, the side hushed under concealment and dealt with only in whispers. Superbly done by Nazimova, it reveals her tremendous art and proves her right to the supreme pinnacle as an actress. The vehicle and star are in such perfect accord as to give a masterpiece of dramaturgy. Except for Nazimova the Orpheum show next week will be all of the lighter order and nearly all new. Lucy Gillett, "The Lady From Delft" will do expert juggling in a Delft kitchen, the utensils furnishing the implements for her display of skill. Ruby Norton and Sammy Lee, who deserted vaudeville for musical comedy, but are now back with their

(Continued on Page Fifteen)



# Social & Personal

NOTABLE among the week's society affairs was the attractive supper dance given at the Midwick Country club Wednesday evening by Mrs. Ella Brooks Solano. The party was planned in honor of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Frederick P. Reynolds of Honolulu; Mrs. John William Dwight of Washington, and Miss Leila Holterhoff, all of whom are visiting here for a part of the summer season. Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Dwight are guests of Mrs. Emmeline Childs, who is the mother of the latter two, and Miss Holterhoff is visiting here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Holterhoff. A number of enjoyable and brilliant affairs have been given for these visitors and other entertaining will be done in their honor before they leave. Mrs. Solano's affair Wednesday evening was charmingly informal and the guests were all old-time friends of the guests of honor, one hundred being invited for the occasion. Preceding the dance a number of dinner parties were given at the club, among the hosts and hostesses being Dr. and Mrs. Walter Jarvis Barlow, son-in-law and daughter of Mrs. Solano. Their guests were Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Dwight, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Hicks and Mr. James Slauson.

Captain and Mrs. Randolph Huntington Miner of West Adams street have returned from a short trip to Coronado and nearby points of interest. Friday Mrs. Miner was hostess at an informal garden tea given in compliment to Mrs. Frederick Reynolds of Honolulu, and Mrs. John William Dwight of Washington. Captain and Mrs. Miner are planning to leave in August for San Francisco to visit the exposition, after which they will join the Los Angeles and Pasadena contingent of society folk at Santa Barbara.

Mrs. David Braden Kyle of Philadelphia, who is visiting here, was the guest of honor Thursday afternoon at an attractively appointed bridge tea given by Mrs. Russell McD. Taylor of Berkeley Square. Fifty guests were invited for the occasion. Mrs. Kyle, with her husband, Dr. Kyle, a distinguished physician of Philadelphia, is a house guest of the Taylors. The two visitors are being delightfully entertained at a number of informal affairs, while enjoying three or four weeks of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor's hospitality.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Jewett Schweppe entertained Monday evening with an enjoyable box party at the Orpheum, followed by an elaborate supper at Levy's. Guests included Mr. and Mrs. Albert Llewellyn Cheney, Mr. and Mrs. Russell McD. Taylor and their house guests, Dr. and Mrs. David Braden Kyle of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Carlton Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Avery McCarthy and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hunter of Pasadena.

Mrs. Alexander Campbell has returned from San Francisco where she stayed several months, and is again located at Hotel Pepper on West Seventh street. She will be the guest for a week or so of her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John Bayard Taylor Campbell, who with their two handsome little sons are enjoying an outing at Venice.

Among the many delightful affairs given in compliment to Mrs. John Dwight of Washington, D. C., who is

visiting here with her mother, Mrs. Emmeline Childs, was the informal tea with which Mrs. Dean Mason of Andrews Boulevard entertained Tuesday afternoon. The affair was most informal, only a few mutual friends of the hostess and her guest of honor being invited in for a cup of tea and a chat over old times. Next Tuesday evening, Mr. and Mrs. Mason are planning to entertain with another affair, this being an evening dancing party. The guests of honor will be Miss Ruth Hoyt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Sherman Hoyt of Pasadena, and Miss Blanche Carter, who is a guest at the Hoyt home.

Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Willard T. Stimson of the Alexandria entertained at luncheon and auction bridge at the Los Angeles Country Club, the affair being in honor of Mrs. M. F. Stiles of Charleston, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Frank Kelsey, at her home in Portland street. Players for five tables were invited. Another affair given in honor of this charming visitor was the theater party with which Mrs. Walter J. Trask entertained Tuesday evening, supper following the performance. Besides the guest of honor others invited were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kelsey, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Mott, Major and Mrs. John Taylor Jones, Mrs. Willard T. Stimson and Mrs. E. H. Moore.

One of the charming visitors to Los Angeles this summer season is Mrs. Alexander Field of San Francisco who, with Mr. Field and their two children Richard and Alexandra, is a guest of Mrs. Field's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lucien N. Brunswick in West Adams street. Many delightful affairs are being planned in honor of Mrs. Field. Tuesday afternoon Mrs. E. Avery McCarthy was hostess at an informal tennis tea at her home in Norton avenue, given in honor of the visitor. Several sets of tennis were played after which tea was served on the spacious veranda and in the gardens surrounding the house. Mr. Field will return north about the first of August, but Mrs. Field and the children will remain with her parents until September.

In honor of Mrs. Kenneth Grant, formerly Miss Jeanette Garner, who is visiting at her home this summer, Mrs. John Garner and Miss Virginia Garner of 745 West Adams street entertained Tuesday with a daintily appointed tea. Between seventy-five and one hundred guests were invited for the occasion. The rooms were artistically decorated in a color scheme of pink and white, sweet peas and ferns being combined.

Mrs. Albert L. Cheney was hostess Tuesday at an especially beautiful luncheon party. The guests of honor were Miss Leila Holterhoff, who is visiting here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Holterhoff, and Mrs. David Braden Kyle of Philadelphia, who also is visiting here. Places were arranged for twelve.

Among other dinner parties preceding the dance at the Midwick Country club Wednesday evening was the attractively appointed one given by Miss Lucy Clark of St. James park at Hotel Clark. The special guests of honor were Dr. and Mrs. Hill Hastings and Captain and Mrs. Lambert Whitfield Jordan. The table was decorated with a center cluster of yellow blossoms and ferns, tied with fluffy bows of tulle ribbons. Other guests, besides those especially hon-

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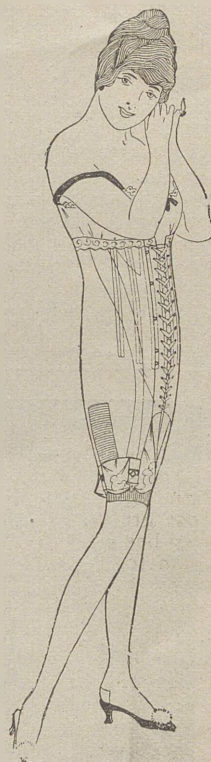
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ored, were Dr. and Mrs. Henry Owen Eversole, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Jewett Schweppe, Mr. and Mrs. James Rathwell Page, Miss Inez Clark, Miss Helen Jones, Mr. H. C. Nutt, Mr. Don Carlton and Mr. Eugene Clark.

Tuesday evening at the beautiful old residence of Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Holmes, 1007 Ocean avenue, Santa Monica, a fashionable wedding took place when Miss Frances Lee Wallace, daughter of Mrs. P. L. Wallace became the bride of Mr. Dwight I. Holmes, the Rev. J. H. D. Browne officiating in the presence of relatives

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and a few intimate friends. The house was elaborately decorated with pink blossoms and ferns and the bride was given away by her brother, Mr. G. Irwin Wallace. The bridal gown was a pretty girlish creation of white pussy-willow taffeta with the bride's veil of real lace completely enveloping her. She carried a bridal bouquet of white orchids, lilies of the valley, roses and ferns. Miss Florence Wilson, in Nile green taffeta trimmed with blue and pink rosebuds, was maid of honor. Miss Dorothy Gill and Miss Clara Wilson in rose taffeta gowns were the bridesmaids. They carried shower bouquets of pink rosebuds. Dainty Donna Prewett in an exquisite frock of pink tulle carried a golden basket filled with rose petals, assisting as flower girl. Mr. Alfred McDowell served Mr. Holmes as best man. After their return from their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Holmes will live at the Marwick, Eleventh and Lake streets, Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Robinson entertained delightfully Tuesday evening with a dinner party at their home in Beverly, the special guests being Miss Janet Beacher and Miss Olive Windham, two attractive young stars of the stage world, who are visiting here. Other guests included Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Wailes, Mr. and Mrs. Russell McD. Taylor and Mr. Allan Morphy.

One of the many enjoyable week-end parties last week was that given by Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Rogers at The Craggs. The guests motored out Saturday and returned to the city Sunday evening. In the party were Mr. and Mrs. E. Avery McCarthy, Dr. and Mrs. Guy Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. Connell, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. Russell McD. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Farquhar, Col. and Mrs. William May Garland, Mr. Arthur Dodsworth, Mr. Don MacGilvray and Mr. Kay Crawford.

Mrs. Cosmo Morgan has returned to her home, 2244 West Twenty-fourth street, after a pleasant sojourn of five weeks in San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. John William Mitchell of North Vermont avenue have motored north to San Francisco where they plan to remain three weeks, visiting the exposition. They were accompanied by their niece, Miss Dorothy Parry-Jones, Rev. and Mrs. William P. McKenzie, and son, Stewart McKenzie of Cambridge, Mass., who have been making a tour of the Pacific coast.

Mrs. Roy F. Koster and her sister, Miss Mary Lee of 414 West Adams street were hostesses Thursday afternoon at an attractively appointed tea, the affair being in compliment to Mrs. Lambert Whitfield Jordan and Mrs. Frederick Terrill. The guests invited were members of the alumnae of the Phi Delta Chi sorority, with which the two guests of honor and the hostesses are affiliated. Eighteen young women enjoyed the afternoon. Mrs. Jordan, who was formerly Miss Susan Wilshire Carpenter, is here with her husband, Captain Jordan, visiting at the home of her parents. Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Carpenter of West Twenty-seventh street. Mrs. Terrill, formerly Miss Jessie Reynolds of Pasadena, and who also is the wife of an army officer, is enjoying a visit with her parents.

Honoring her niece, Miss Tomasa Stiles of Charlestown, W. Va., who is visiting her Mrs. Frank Kelsey entertained recently with a charmingly appointed luncheon, the guests being seated at small tables which were prettily decorated with golden and lavender blossoms combined with ferns. The guests included, besides the guest of honor, Mrs. Theodore Cadwalader, Mrs. Lawrence Field Kelsey, Mrs. William Robert Monroe,

Mrs. Lawrence Barker, Mrs. Walter Brunswig, Mrs. Paul Grimm, Mrs. Forest Stanton, Mrs. Reginald Lloyd-Jones, Miss Amy Busch, Miss Viola Vanderleck, Miss Virginia Walsh, Miss Louise Hunt, Miss Florence Johnston, Miss Conchita Sepulveda, Miss Helen Jones, Miss Angelita Phillips, Miss Mary McNair, Miss Pinita Drake, Miss Virginia Garner, Miss Conchita Vanderleck, Miss Margaret Fleming, Miss Miss Kate Atterbury, Miss Jane Richardson and Miss Ruth Montgomery.

Dr. and Mrs. Titian J. Coffey have as their house guest, Miss Margaretta Symons of Washington, D. C., for whom they entertained Saturday evening with a most delightful dinner party. Miss Symons, who is the daughter of Colonel and Mrs. T. W. Symons of Washington, D. C., has gone to San Diego for a few days' visit among the army set there, but she will pass the remainder of the summer as a guest of Dr. and Mrs. Coffey.

One of the delightful affairs of the week will be the dinner dance to be given this evening at the Virginia Hotel at Long Beach with charming Miss Dorothy Williams as hostess, the party to be chaperoned by Miss Williams' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rowlett Williams. The affair is especially to compliment Miss Helen Harper and Miss Mary Margaret Gregor who are visiting Miss Lucille Phillips, as well as Miss Agnes Wickfield Britt and Miss Mary Hughes of Los Angeles. Besides the merry members of the younger set who will enjoy the occasion a number of married folk have been invited as dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Williams, and include Mr. and Mrs. Lee A. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Britt, Mr. and Mrs. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Witzel of New Haven, Mrs. Walter J. Hughes, Mrs. McGean of Cleveland, Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Weeks Banks, Mrs. James Bright Goodbeer of Memphis, Tenn., and Mr. Wesley Clark. Other guests, younger members of the smart set, include Misses Laura Anderson, Eleanor Banning, Katherine Barbour, Constance Byrne, Rose Bacon, Cecil Call, Bernice Carr, Margaret Daniels, Beatrice Pinlayson, Jennie Freese, Helen Hoover, Louise Hunt, Revis Hughes, Marguerite Hughes, Blanche Cutres of Memphis, Tenn.; Ruth Hays, Dorothy Jones, Eleanor Johnston, Katherine Kirkpatrick, Byna Kinsley, Eleanor MacGowan, Marie McCoy, Mary MacMillan, Jane Richardson, Constance Smyth, Mary Scott, Marion Wignmore, Grace Wells, Charlotte Winston, Katherine Torrance and Sylvia Moore, and Messrs. George Hugh Banning, Hancock Banning, Jr., Thomas Gabel, Chandler Barton, Hilliard MacGowan, Wheeler Chase, Forester Chase, Arthur Bobrick, Edward Blades, Porter Burck, William Coleman, Clyde Lee, Walter Davis, George Judd, George Griffith, Richard Griffith, Howard Griffith, Gregory Jones, William Johnson, Robert Johnson, Ainslee Kirkhoffer, Ross Kirkpatrick, Robert Miller, Dr. John McCoy, Wilfred McKinley, Clifford Rodman, Willoughby Rodman, Hamilton Rollins, Neal Staunton, Robert Taenzer, Douglas Van Dyck, Robert Wells, Robert Ward, John Ward, Chandler Ward, Overton Walsh, Ben Utter, Robert Sommer, Wendell Harper, Gene Hyatt, Preston Hotchkiss, Eugene Hawkins, Jack Wignmore, Hobart Brown, Joe Bering, Frank Bering and Jere Powell.

Miss Lucy Richardson has gone north for a visit with her brother, Mr. Eri H. Richardson of San Francisco and San Mateo. She will stay several weeks visiting the exposition.

Miss Irene Bigelow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Bigelow of 608 St. Andrews Place, gave a week-end

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house party at their beach home, Circle Ave., Hermosa. The invited guests included the Misses Madaline Souden, Viva Brainard, Mildred Bawson, Jessie Grieve, Vera Loomis, Marian Brown and Mildred Spears.

Mr. and Mrs. James G. Scarborough and son, Mr. Horace Scarborough have returned home from a visit to the San Francisco exposition. They motored down to San Diego last Saturday for a short visit to the fair there.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Griffith left Tuesday of this week for a northern trip of a month or so. They plan to visit in San Francisco and to enjoy a short sojourn in the mountains.

Mr. Philo Beveridge and his attractive young daughter, Miss Phyllis Beveridge of Hollywood are enjoying a pleasure trip through the north. They are visiting the Yosemite and other points of interest. Miss Beveridge is a student at Bishop's school in La Jolla and plans to pass a part of her vacation at her home, 6427 Hollywood Boulevard.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Clark, Miss Lucy Clark, Mr. Eugene Clark, and Dr. and Mrs. Henry Owen Eversole have returned from a delightful trip to San Francisco, the exposition there being the principal of their pleasures. Miss Clark, also enjoyed a short visit at Stanford. The party motored up the coast and back, making a short stay at Del Monte and Santa Barbara. They were away about three weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Doheny are planning an attractive dinner party for Tuesday evening, August 24, the affair being in honor of Bishop-elect Joseph H. Glass, who will leave soon to assume his new duties in Salt Lake City. Mr. Harold Walker of Mexico is at present a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Doheny and is being informally but delightfully entertained.

Mr. and Mrs. William S. Johnston, the latter formerly Miss Helen McCutcheon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McCutcheon of 2428 Budlong avenue, left last week, with their handsome baby son, Joseph Richard, for Denver, where they will make their future home. Mr. Johnston, who is connected with the United States reclamation service, headquarters for which have just been removed to Denver, has made his home in Los Angeles for three years. The depar-

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ture of the young couple from Los Angeles is regretted by a large number of friends.

### Diversion at Coronado

Regatta week at Coronado was made the occasion for a delightful dinner given by Commodore John J. Hernan of the Coronado Yacht Club at the Hotel del Coronado for several of Los Angeles commodores. Among the guests were Commodore Albert Soiland of the South Coast Yacht Club, San Pedro, Commodore A. J. Mitchell of the Sunset Yacht Club, Long Beach, former Commodore Charles O. Hubbell and Vice-Commodore Ben P. Weston of the South Coast Yacht Club. A pre-yachting dance followed the dinner. What with golf, tennis, polo and the yacht races Coronado has been an exceedingly gay place this week and has attracted many society folk from this city, among them being Messrs. E. L. Doheny, P. H. Griffith, Miss Billie Dayton, Mrs. A. E. Moore, Overton Welsh, C. P. Barton, Mrs. L. Larson, Miss Helen McDonough, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Biddell, J. D. Biddell, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Weston, G. G. Hensel, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas White, Albert Soiland, Mrs. C. W. Seeber, Miss Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Mudd, Seeley G. Mudd, Miss Kathleen Dignum, R. E. Barry, Mrs. M. A. Milback, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Fessenden, L. C. Small, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. B. Kilner.

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By Beatrice de Lack Kromback

ASHES and old roses, with the fragrant odor of the latter a prime influence—and here and there the brilliant sparkle found in a diadem—are the first impressions glimpsed as one approaches the group comprising the Panama-California Exposition. In a general survey it is a fairyland of growths of all description, and we must confess our pride in the vast areas, presenting to the people of the world, the wonders of our floriculture and horticulture. Other expositions have exhibited genius development of plant life, but

to none of these goneby glories can we Americans point with greater fervor for an expression of landscape architecture. There is no note of the tawdry—no element of non-unified presentation, and we come away chastened with the dignity of God's handiwork as evolved by man. The air is redolent with perfumes which commingle like ancient aromas and spicy incenses!

Serving as the formal entrance, the Puente Cabrillo, at the west approach, about one-quarter of a mile in length spans Balboa Park's canyon of terraced growths, one hundred and thirty-five feet below, in which intermingle lily pools and winding pathways—and as a setting for either end are quaint hedges of tender and at times vivid bushery. Splendidly simple are the architectural lines of the bridge and not unlike those of the parapets inclosing the long ago fortified cities. One senses great dignity in the mass because of its solidity of aspect and becomes keenly aware that such detail is not always a prominent note in the fashioning of our modern passageways.

Gray—with a gossamer sheen of aerial illusion, now concrete and again the contrasting tone for brilliant, vivid accessories—is the color scheme. The mood of the clay has played variously in the tone lights it has effected. On facade it presents "patinaed" age, on cornice and pillar the sun's modeling of mellowness, and, on tower a simple clear cut beauty all its own. The garish whiteness, an extravagance of former expositions, has no place here. The old red Spanish tiles—much like those created in the early mission days of California—are a keynote of great individuality.

Picturesque in the extreme is the ensemble we come upon. Having crossed the first reinforced concrete viaduct of the cantilever unit type ever built—the Puente Cabrillo—we



enter the Plaza de California, the court which forms the vestibule of the Exposition. Here we are held in honest admiration before the exquisite splendor presented. The renaissance of Spanish-Colonial architecture, a wonderful, rich style! An evolution of types of palaces, mansions, cathedral and public buildings of Cartagena, of Monterey, of Mexico and of New Spain's most resplendent capitals were selected as models. These suggestive lines are carried out with infinite care and a magnificence even surpassing the way of dreams achieves. The buildings, seemingly, are unrelated, yet their scattered forces complete a most inviting unit. No detail for harmony has been slighted, no less care expended on service buildings than those of more elaborate pretensions.

Landmarks of the Exposition are the dome and tower of the California Building, a dominant factor of the permanent group. It is the first building to the left, and in conception is so rare and beautiful that even the ages will not obliterate its evidence of exquisite taste. Suggestive of a Mexican cathedral, inasmuch as it is heavy in ornamentation in the facade and brilliant in colors in the dome, its tiles, a mosaic scheme of strong yellows and blues, is a trifle disturbing. Vital, contrasting features are the simple lower base of the tower, its many-storied, ornamental balconies and the facade setting forth the history of the California missions. The handsomely-modeled figures used in the facade are so fine that one does not mind the lack of plastic presentment. Attempts to place statuary or other plastic ornament in the grounds would have proved fatal in that intensive plan. There are numberless relief panels with fine, story-telling qualities, and had they not been so divergently hung I might have told you of them. I must wait, however, for another visit to San Diego to obtain more definite knowledge of their composition. The Fine Arts building, closely adjoining, on the right, contains the art gallery in which the canvases were reviewed in these columns several weeks ago. In a wing is a replica of a Franciscan chapel completely installed. The rough-hewn beams of the ceiling; the uneven window ledges; the ancient tile floor, all have been splendidly duplicated.

Sauntering up the El Prado, the main street, one feels essentially that the atmosphere the builders sought to create is a fait accompli. The history and romance of Southern California permeates everything and the picturesque foliage of the acacia and citrus trees complete a panorama not soon forgotten. Along the prado, cloistered walks provide shaded passages, a cool retreat in the heat of the day. From these we come upon the Plaza de Panama, the feeding place of the doves. Strange manoeuvres did these pets execute the several occasions on which I was present. Hun-

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dreds of them would alight, feed, and without any apparent detraction suddenly rise and float off in droves, only to return a few seconds later. Venice, Italy, no longer is the only place in which this form of divertissement is enjoyed. The plaza is surrounded by arcaded buildings, the Sacramento building, where all important events are witnessed, having the place of honor.

To the left of this interesting area we find the large organ, a gift from John D. Spreckels, and to remain a permanent fixture. While the lines here followed conform with those of adjacent structures one feels it to be a trifle bulky in size. A word, however, before leaving this place where all people have a happy faculty for planning their rendezvous. An echo, the effect of the brilliant notes of decoration in cupolas, domes and towers, is found in the awning stretches fastened to the many windows. Here on the plaza one sees them contrasted with heavy royal blues and becomes particularly aware of their presence. Again it is a breath of Southern California which presents her respects; where else in these United States could one dare attempt such vivid hangings?

To name at random several of the buildings and speak of their architectural lines: The south facade of the Science and Education structure is an adaptation of the Spanish renaissance with an Italian influence. The Home Economy building exhibits in its dominating corner tower a simplification of the Spanish renaissance, and is much like the tower of the Monterey palace in Salamanca, in design. Mexico City's palace of the Conde de Heras is the motif developed in the facades. In the Agricultural and Horticultural structure the prado front was suggested by Chirigueroesque palaces and the loggia dates back to the monastery of San Augustin in the middle of the eighteenth century. Baroque features intermingling with Spanish elements were the stimulus for the eastern portion and toward the west, the apse and choir of the chapel form a delightful Spanish courtyard. The Southern Counties building is constructed along lines of the Spanish chirigueroesque and the Foreign Arts division is in the style of the high Spanish renaissance with delicate ornamentation showing the platteresque or "silver-smith" motif. In the other buildings there are many plain wall surfaces and ample instances of large architectural conceptions, but it is in the matter of detail that one is most pleased. This we find chiefly a concept in doorways and windows.

Assuredly, no architectural lines could have been chosen more appropriately, and to Bertram G. Goodhue and Frank P. Allen, Jr., their designers, all credit for great versatility

of talent must be extended. Our illustrations present the group from several vistas. We are indebted to Carleton Monroe Winslow, Mr. Goodhue's personal representative during the construction of the Exposition, for the original drawings.

In the activities assembled one finds an entire building devoted to ancient America. These relics are housed in the California building and represent the age directly preceding the coming of Europeans to the western continent. Those interested in Maya chronology place the date of these monuments as within the first thousand years of our era. The present day Indian has not been overlooked as was evidenced by a description of the murals in Archaeological hall in these columns last week. In addition there are rare pieces of pottery, about 5,000 in number; original drawings and rugs of great interest; life-sized models to demonstrate the methods employed by the ancient Indians of Central and South America, and modern pottery-making by an expert.

Thus are represented industry, trade, art, commerce, education, science, achievements and processes in every branch of human endeavor and as we come away we ponder its personal message to us. I believe its greatest good will be the lesson of the simple life, the communion with the art to be found in our everyday environment. The lesson William Morris so ably taught, the usefulness of beauty.

\* \* \*

James Tarbotton Armstrong has again received some old master presentments. This time they are handsome woodblock prints, mezzotints, engravings, colored prints and early aquatints. Choicest among them is Stephen della Bella's etching of exquisite lines and masses developed in the fifteenth century. This pastoral is beautifully detailed in composition. A wayside upon which horsemen ride; grazing sheep and their shepherdess are notes of interest. Martin Schongauer's "Christ on the Cross" has wonderful freedom in depiction and was executed about the end of 1400. His art is expressive of the fullness of the renaissance and yet has characteristic earmarks of the mediaeval period. In his day he was considered among the foremost exponents of the graphic arts. Another is by one of the early Dutch engravers, Nicholas Berghen, and is entitled "Le Jour de Cornemuse." A strolling player and horseman hold the center of the composition. Delicacy of vision characterize this engraving which is an original conception. Rare, because of their very distinctive qualities are the five woodblock prints of Albrecht Durer, executed in the fourteenth century. These exhibit his facility with the knife and are fine in action. Line and mass and light and dark are ex-



cellently treated. "The Holy Family" is the most important and shows the rabbit, a favorite accessory in his prints. "Hercules" is a much discussed composition, and one not yet deciphered though many have sought its purpose. An armed figure has been trodden to the ground and a wild appearing man stands over him. Two women of like character to the men also are visible. Charles Turner, brother of William Turner who was fond of reproducing in the graphic arts the masterpieces of the famous member of his family and other artists, is also represented. A rainbow scene on the river Exe near Devonshire, England, is depicted. Stipple engravings by George Morland, the famous English artist and several pencil sketches are also of unusual interest. A collection of old portrait engravings by J. Houbraker, John Taylor, J. Virtue and P. Tanje are the finest I have seen in a long time. Angelica Kauffman "Religion," an exquisite conception, has been engraved in stipple by the famous Bartolozzi as has also a Leonardo da Vinci from one of his drawing executed about 1769. These are only a few of the many splendid prints in Mr. Armstrong's collection, but as my space is limited I must forego giving them more definite exposition.

\* \* \*

As heretofore stated, the exhibition of the mirror black and enamel pottery of Frederick H. Rhead is scheduled to open at the Bentz Art Rooms on West Fourth street next Monday, July 26. It will include many of his finer pieces and prove the statement made that he is the first American to succeed in perfecting a high black glaze, equaling if not exceeding in beauty that of the early Chinese. Mr. Rhead will show a number of the new creations which he is attempting to reproduce as fashioned by primitive artisans. In this connection an exhibit of 24 pochades of marines and

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landscapes of California, Brittany, England and the Coast of Maine by Karl Schmidt will also be shown. Mr. Schmidt has been exhibiting at the National Academy in New York for the last three years; with the Pennsylvania Academy, New York Water Society; the Philadelphia Water Color Society, and at the Chicago Art Institute. He also has a canvas at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. His canvases have breadth and vision, and his compositions are highly decorative. His color sense is tender and virile and for one so young his understanding of harmonies is unusual.

\* \* \*

Nature's art has shown us many wonders, but the most recent I had unfolded is lacewood, a texture of filmy gauze growing on trees where the ground is dry in tropical countries. In Panama, to be more exact, Willoughby Culbertson, who has it on exhibition fashioned as whips for decorative purposes, found them. Curio seekers will find much to interest them at this quaint establishment, on Hill street directly off Seventh.



# Books

IT is an interesting thing for us to have a foreigner's estimate of our literature, in systematic form. Histories of American literature abound, all more or less conventional and didactic, being written to meet the demands of high school and college. The writer of this handy little survey, "American Literature," in the series of studies appearing under the general title of "The American Books," is a German philologist of note, who has already published critical studies of English writers; notably his "Die Englische Literatur in Zietalter der Koenigin Viktoria (Leipzig, 1909). Professor Leon Kellner is now attached to the University of Czernowitz, an institution in the heart of Galicia, that portion of Austria which has been swept recently by the ravages of war. He himself is a Galician by birth, a Jew by extraction. The original of the present volume, a translation by Julia Franklin, is the more extended "Geschichte der Nordamerikanischen Literatur," published at Leipzig just before the breaking out of the war. Since then the University of Czernowitz has been closed, and nothing is known at present of the professor's whereabouts.

He does not rate American literature very high; it "evidently lags infinitely behind American history." And he seeks an explanation of the pettiness, the inadequacy of the literary productions when measured by the immensity of the phenomenon. "One explanation alone," he answers, "holds good; absorption in God seems incompatible with the presentation of mankind." How then, we might ask, are we to explain the magnificence of the Psalms? He expatiates in an odd way on the defects of the Puritan faith. "For the poor, for the step-children of Nature and Fate, this creed was a most potent, because personal truth. An enemy, not a loving father, had given them their accursed existence, and thus it was a consolation to know that the favored, the lucky ones of this world, were advancing toward eternal damnation, while they, who were languishing in this life, would be the first in the life everlasting." And so forth, revealing how hopelessly this well-meaning German pundit has failed to catch the essence of Calvinism. Its founder, John Calvin, was first and last a statesman, who evolved a system of representative institutions for the construction of his Christian commonwealth of which the church was to be the mainstay. To regard Calvinism entirely from the side of the individual and his personal salvation as modern belletrists are prone to do, is a cardinal mistake. It had three aims: purity in the individual, purity in the church, and, lastly, purity in the state. The American commonwealth, founded at the close of the eighteenth century, would not have been safe, or, perhaps, even possible, but for the planting of Puritan commonwealths in the previous century.

Professor Kellner makes the common fallacy of finding the beginnings of everything American in the landing of the Mayflower at Plymouth. He credits the little band of seven survivors with having "in the space of 250 years exterminated the natives, assimilated the French and the Dutch, driven back the Spaniards, and—most difficult of all their Herculean tasks—thrown off the yoke of the mother country." To begin with the last of

these "tasks," it is only just to claim for other political factors at least an equal place. Virginia and South Carolina made the republic possible from its constructive humanitarian side, and the stubborn fight of the Scotch-Irish of the middle states was the determining element in the military struggle. The typical American is not a New Englander, and only one President has been chosen from that corner of the republic. Neither the War of Independence, the War of 1812-14, nor the Civil War placed New Englanders in the lead.

Educationally, they have led, and one great thinker, Emerson, has come from among them; but the typical American, built after the fashion of Abraham Lincoln, is to be found in the middle states. New England has always been more or less an outlying portion of old England in its ideals, just as the old South was a bit of cavalier England in the western hemisphere. Professor Kellner is quite right when he says that Henry James "is perfectly at home in England." But the Scotch-Irishman who settled as a colonist in Ulster only to be treated as a stepchild, and left for the shores of the Delaware with a grudge against England, gave a type which, having made two breaks with its home, was henceforth to have no use for any spot but America. A Puritan, who had fought not only with Catholicism but with a tyrannic Protestantism, he was a born politician, but had the crudest literary instincts. Does not this type explain in a measure the thinness, so far, of American literature? When the type has realized itself, after the United States has ceased to be a melting-pot, and we have no longer a moving frontier, then American literature may bloom forth. But so far from blooming forth in spite of Puritanism, it will depend on the Puritan element for its deepest expression and sanest results. Then we may have twentieth century Bunyans and Miltons.

Professor Kellner is at his best in his particular criticisms of writers like Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe and Longfellow. His treatment of periods shows a lack of final logical consistency—for instance, in treating N. P. Willis as if he were before Bryant; and, of course, he suffers from not having been in this country. Generally speaking, the drafting is poor, and he seems more at home in philological delving. ("American Literature." By Leon Kellner. Translated from the German by Julia Franklin. Doubleday, Page & Co. Bullock's.)

## Second Phase of the Great War

Combining the strictest neutrality with expert knowledge, Frank H. Simonds' books on the war fills a want felt by all who wish to get at the truth concerning the major military and diplomatic operations. The latest of Mr. Simonds' volumes to be published treats in an illuminating way of the campaigns from the fall of Antwerp to the first of May, and no matter how carefully one has followed the war-moves in the daily papers and reviews, he is certain to obtain a wider perspective and truer appreciation of the relative importance of the various events by reading this little book. And no matter whether one favors the cause of the Teutons or Allies, he can read with equanimity. Criticism there is, but it is criticism of all, not attacks upon one contest-

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ant and pugnacious defense of another; when England makes a poor move it is pointed out as soon as if Germany or Russia had erred. It is almost impossible for the average person to tell wherein German motives differed in the Battle of Flanders and in the second Battle of Ypres; Mr. Simonds makes the matter clear, his lucid explanation being assisted by numerous maps. What was the difference in purpose in the three German drives on Warsaw? Here it is explained. Of course, a final estimate of these events and of the complex diplomacy of the day will not come for years; Mr. Simonds' judgments are necessarily based upon hasty decisions, yet he is a careful student, without rancor or bitterness, without prejudices for any cause, and for an understanding of the war, this little book is essential. ("The Great War: The Second Phase." By Frank H. Simonds. Mitchell Kennerley. Bullock's.)

## NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT

University Club Holding Company.  
Location of principal place of business, Los Angeles, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the University Club Holding Company, a corporation, held on the 3d day of June, 1915, an assessment of One Dollar per share, being ten per cent, was levied on the issued capital stock of the said corporation, payable on or before Thursday, the 8th day of July, 1915, to Fielding J. Stilson, Secretary of the corporation, at No. 314 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on Saturday, the 10th day of July, 1915, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction and unless payment is made before will be sold on Tuesday, the 27th day of July, 1915, at 3 p. m. of said day, to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.  
By FIELDING J. STILSON,  
Secretary University Club Holding Company, 314 H. W. Hellman Building, Northeast Corner Fourth and Spring Streets, Los Angeles, California.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Calif.  
May 28, 1915.

Non-Coal 025623  
Notice is hereby given that Guillermo Bojorquez, whose post-office address is Palms, California, did, on the 22nd day of January, 1915, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 025623, to purchase the Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Section 19, Township 1 South, Range 16 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$361.20, the stone estimated at \$216.72 and the land \$144.48; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 12th day of August, 1915, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, California, at 10:00 a. m.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

JOHN D. ROCHE,  
Register.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS No. 29620

In the Matter of the Estate of Norris M. Van Brunt, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Carrie M. Van Brunt, executrix of the last will and testament of Norris M. Van Brunt, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased or said estate, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executrix at the office of GRAY, BARKER & BOWEN, attorneys, Suite 1029 Title Insurance Building, northeast corner of Fifth and Spring Streets, in the City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, State of California, which is hereby designated as the place for the transaction of the business of said estate.

Dated this 10th day of July 1915, (being the date of the first publication hereof).

CARRIE M. VAN BRUNT,  
Executrix of the last will and testament of Norris M. Van Brunt, Deceased.  
GRAY, BARKER & BOWEN,  
Attorneys for said executrix.



# NEWS OF THE WEEK

## Los Angeles

International Missionary Conventions of Disciples of Christ in session. Joseph Scott awarded verdict of \$30,000 against Times-Mirror Company for libel.

Elks close convention. Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago visited city with First Regiment, I. N. G., as escort.

Brig-Gen. Palmer Gaylord Wood, U. S. A., retired, died at Beverly Hills. W. J. Bryan delivered several addresses.

J. E. Fishburn, Stoddard Jess and Harry Chandler resign as directors Los Angeles Investment Company. Succeeded by A. T. Welles, W. P. Jeffries and T. E. Gibbon.

Court order restrains collection of penalty assessed in Broadway opening proceedings.

## California

San Bernardino Mountain Crest Highway dedicated.

International Purity Congress in session in San Francisco.

Loyal Order of Moose holds national convention at San Diego.

Liberty Bell reaches San Francisco exposition.

## United States

Leo M. Frank stabbed by fellow convict in Georgia state prison.

J. Putnam Stevens, Portland, Me., chosen Imperial Potentate of Mystic Shrine at Seattle. Buffalo selected for next meeting.

Harry K. Thaw declared sane by jury. Released on bail.

Eastern states experience heat wave. Wilson completes note to Germany.

Longshoremen strike in New York. Threatened strike of machinists in arms and munitions factories at Bridgeport, Ct., averted by granting of higher wages and shorter hours.

## Foreign

Coal miners in Wales go on strike. Italian cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi sunk by Austrian submarine.

Canton, China, isolated by floods in which thousands drown.

Zapatistas reoccupy Mexico City, driving out Carranza's troops.

Germans within artillery range of Warsaw.

## Special Work in Cumnock Art Class

Cumnock School of Expression has announced an addition to its faculty in the person of Miss Dorothy Medland, who will have charge of the school's art department. Miss Medland will offer several new courses in the school's art work which will be especially interesting to persons concerned with dramatic affairs. Among these will be a course in costume designing, scenic effects, color harmony, and other matters, which are of much importance in the staging of a play. The correlation of dramatic art with "space art," or the laws of harmonious handling of space effects, will be emphasized. Other interesting courses will be given, including one in interior decoration. A special course in illustration will be offered as well. Miss Medland is a graduate of the Los Angeles Normal School.

## Wallis School Students to Entertain

Complimentary to all those participating in the Fiesta parades of 1915 the faculty and student body of Wallis School of Dramatic Art will entertain at Gamut clubhouse, 1044 South Hope street, next Monday evening with a play in the theater, followed by a dance in the ball room. Queen Sibyl Mather and her ladies-in-waiting will be special guests of honor, accompanied by her entire court of pretty maids and their men friends who took part in the fiesta parades. "Cousin Kate," a popular comedy favorite, will be presented by a student company, with Miss Jane Lyford, who represented the American Beauty in the float of the wedding ring, as leading woman.

## Plays and Players (Continued from page nine)

first love, will have clever songs and dances. Jim Dooley and Yvette Rugel also are to intermingle comedy and song in a bright manner. Prince Lai Mon Kim, the noted Chinese tenor, will sing in his own language and in English. Kelly and Pollock will present "Ginger Snaps" to the audience. Joe Cook, the one man vaudeville, and Dudley and Lorraine in "The Way to a Man's Heart" remain from this week's bill. The orchestra concerts and the Pathe Weekly will be features. Kitty Gordon will be "back again" in "Alma's Return," following the Nazimova engagement.

## "Dr. Rameau" Reel at Miller's

"Dr. Rameau," which has been widely discussed in book form, has been made into a six reel picture by the famous Fox company and will be the feature at Miller's Theater for one week beginning Monday, July 26. The powerful drama affords a fine role for Frederick Perry, who was the bright, particular star of this year's New York triumph "On Trial." In the complex character of "Dr. Rameau" he has a stronger role than anything else he has ever done. Of especial interest to theater-goers of this city will be the appearance of Dorothy Bernard in "Dr. Rameau." "Dot" Bernard, as she was first known to Los Angeles, was a former Belasco stock company favorite here. The added feature to next week's bill at Miller's will be the latest episode of "The Goddess," to be shown Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and the new "Romance of Elaine," which will be shown Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

## "Colonel Carter" at the Garrick

Although "Colonel Carter of Cartersville," with Burr McIntosh in the title role, is a delightful and unusual offering in motion pictures it will have to divide headline honors with the "You Know Me, Al," series of Ring Lardner stories in film form which constitute the second part of the feature program which opens Sunday at the Garrick Theater. In the picture version the stories of the "busher" base ball player, which won instant popularity when published, are said to have lost none of their humor. The comedy is clean and free from slap-stick work. Critics who have seen advanced showings of "Colonel Carter of Cartersville" say Burr McIntosh is at his best as the delightful southern gentleman of "before de wah" manners.

## Coming Saengerfest's Great Programs

Second of the events which will make this the most noteworthy musical summer Los Angeles has ever experienced, will be the Saengerfest, the first program of which will be given Tuesday evening at Shrine Auditorium. The festival will continue for four days, July 29, 30, 31 and August 1 and will bring together more than 800 German singers from all parts of the west. Four soloists of international reputation will be heard—Schumann-Heink, Marcella Craft, soprano, George Hamlin, tenor and Carl Schlegel, baritone. Siegfried C. Hagen, Henry Schoenefeld and Adolph Tandler will be conductors. Following are the programs:

Thursday night, July 29: Soloists, Marcella Craft and George Hamlin; Fanfaro, Troubadours in historic costume; Song, S. C. Hagen, Festival Choir; Tannhauser Overture, Wagner, L. A. Symphony Orchestra, Adolph Tandler, Conductor; Speech by Chas. F. Richter, president of local committee; Welcome of city extended by Mayor Sebastian; Presentation of banner by Mrs. Joseph Blust; Thanks of Union extended by Dr. Max Magnus, of San Francisco; Aria from "Tann-

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hauser," Wagner, Marcella Craft; Two Folk Songs, Massed Male Choirs, Henry Schoenefeld, conducting; Gypsy Songs, Schoenefeld, orchestra, violin soloist, Schoenefeld conducting; "Tannhauser's Erzählung," third act, Wagner, George Hamlin; Duet from "Tannhauser," Wagner, Miss Craft, Mr. Hamlin; Festival Hymn, Ryl, Henry Schoenefeld, conducting, followed by reception at Turner Hall.

Friday afternoon, July 30, 2:30 p. m.: Soloists, Mme. Schumann-Heink, Miss Craft, Carl Schlegel; Festival Overture, Lassen, Symphony Orchestra, Adolph Tandler conducting; Festival Hymn, Festenecker, soloists, Marcella Craft, Carl Schlegel, L. A. Festival Choir, Siegfried Hagen, conducting; Hymn to the Evening Star ("Tannhauser"), Wagner, Carl Schlegel; String Quartet, Haydn; (a) Aria and Recitative from "Paulus," Mendelssohn, (b) Heimweh, Hugo Wolf, (c) Wiegenlied, Brahms, (d) Spinneliedchen, Reiman Collection, 17th Century, Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink; Fantasie "Dorelei," Nesvadha, L. A. Symphony, Adolph Tandler conducting; German Folks, Carl Schlegel; "Blue Danube Waltz," Strauss, Festival Choir of 400 voices.

Friday evening, July 30: Festival Overture, Weber, L. A. Symphony, Adolph Tandler conducting; "The Altar of Truth," Mohr, Massed Male Choir with Orchestra, Hagen conducting; Aria from "Achilles," Max Bruch, Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink; "Dar Alte Mutterchen," Spicker, Massed Male Chorus, S. C. Hagen conducting; Lieder, Hugo Wolff, George Hamlin; Two German Folk Songs, "Das Roselein," Muller, "Lorelei," Silcher, Massed Male Choirs, S. C. Hagen conducting; Overture to "Lohengrin," Wagner, L. A. Symphony, S. C. Hagen conducting; "Erinnerung," Kramer, Mixed Choir of Eight Voices, S. C. Hagen conducting; "Der Tod und der Madchen," Schubert, Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink; "Es steht eine machtuge Linde," Pache, "Robin Adair," Arr. Schoenefeld, Henry Schoenefeld conducting; Siegfried's "Erzählung," Wagner, George Hamlin; Quartet from "Rigoletto," Verdi, Marcella Craft, Mme. Schumann-Heink, Mr. Hamlin, Mr. Schlegel; "Das deutsche

Lied," Schneider, Massed Male Choir and Orchestra, Henry Schoenefeld conducting.

Saturday evening, July 31: Soloists, Mme. Schumann-Heink, Miss Craft, Mr. Schlegel; Academical Overture, Brahms, L. A. Symphony, Adolph Tandler conducting; "Sunrise," Hermes, Massed Male Choir with Orchestra, S. C. Hagen conducting; Aria from "Rienzi," Wagner, Mme. Schumann-Heink; "Aennechen von Tharau," Silcher, "Lutzwil's wilde Jagd," Weber, Massed Male Choirs, S. C. Hagen conducting; Aria from "Ereischutz," Weber, Marcella Craft; "Der Lindenbaum," Schubert, L. A. Festival Choir, S. C. Hagen conducting; Andante from First Symphony, Beethoven, L. A. Symphony, Adolph Tandler conducting; German Songs, Marcella Craft; "Mutterherz," Schoenefeld, "Annie Laurie," Arr. Schoenefeld, Henry Schoenefeld conducting; Wotan's Farewell, Wagner, Carl Schlegel, Symphony Orchestra; Germanen-Zug, Lund, Marcella Craft, Carl Schlegel, Massed Male Choirs, Henry Schoenefeld conducting; "Star Spangled Banner" and "Watch on the Rhine."

Sunday morning, August 1: Sacred concert, open air; massed choirs and L. A. County Band; "Am Altar der Wahrheit," Mohr; "Der Tad der Herrn," Kreuser; O, Wald mit deinen duft-gen Zweigen, Kreuser; "Sah ein Knab' ein Roslein stehn," Werner, My Old Kentucky Home, Van der Stucken; "Erinnerung," Kramer; Mixed Choir, eight voices.

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# Stocks & Bonds

**B**ROADENING of long-restricted business, accomplished without material lessening of deposits in local banks, has given a more optimistic tone to the Los Angeles financial world this week. Merchants who have been loth to place orders, are now stocking up in anticipation of a good fall business thus affording the wholesalers activity and allowing them in turn to call upon manufacturers for goods. That Los Angeles and the Pacific coast are feeling the stimulus of business in the east as well as the result of bountiful crops of this section is shown by the stiffening of clearing-house figures which at this time are notably in better proportion than those of a year or two years ago. In fact, Monday, the clearings were \$185,000 in excess of those of 1914 and \$433,000 more than on the same date in 1913. Tuesday, however, again showed a decrease of nearly a like amount.

One encouraging sign in the general situation is that even with the greater business activity noted, savings banks passed their interest paying dates with fewer withdrawals than at any time for eighteen months. While this may be taken to indicate that money is not desired for investments, it is believed by bank officials to show that the masses who use savings banks are in less need of touching their savings. Withdrawals are reported by Cashier W. D. Longyear of the Security Savings and Trust Company to be only approximately 50 per cent of what they were six months ago.

Trading on the Los Angeles Stock Exchange has been active this week, following a feeling of apathy throughout the Elks' convention. Big Jim Mining has been the feature stock, making an average gain of  $\frac{1}{8}$  cent on every call. There has also been heavy trading in Los Angeles Investment, with a markedly weak tone displayed, owing, probably, to the change in the directorate and the federal trial. From 32 cents last week the stock has dropped to 31 cents at this writing, with indications that it will go lower. Twenty thousand shares have been sold. In amount of money represented the oil stock trading has been the most important. Union shows a net gain of \$1.50 over last week, with several sales reported at \$54.50. United Oil and Associated are also in good demand and indications are that all oil stocks will remain firm.

In an effort to obtain for Los Angeles the stock brokers' convention, which it has been proposed in San Francisco early in September, Frank Hervey Pettingell, president of the local exchange, has gone north. It is planned to invite brokers from all parts of the country to attend the convention. In the absence of Mr. Pettingell, A. C. Waggy, first vice-president, is acting as presiding officer of the exchange. L. F. Parsons and F. J. Carlisle have recently been elected to membership in the exchange.

Bonds did not feel the generally more active tone of the market. Home Telephone first refunding 5s brought 77 $\frac{1}{2}$  the latter part of last week but no bond sales are reported since that time.

## Banks and Banking

Bank deposits throughout the country showed a tendency to fall off in the report answering the comptroller's call of June 23, as compared with the call of May 1. This is largely accounted for by the fact that on the May 1 call the deposits in the east were swollen by much special financing, in addition to the usual end-of-the-month settlement. For the first time in more than a year the National City Bank of New York reported a decrease in deposits, amounting to \$4,775,000. However, the bank still shows a gain over the corresponding call of June 30 last year of \$85,557,000. The National Bank of Commerce of New York led the country in report of increased deposits, amounting to \$10,271,000.

Combined resources of the federal reserve banks at the close of business July 9, have been reported by the comptroller of the currency as \$365,387,000 as against \$366,481,000 July 2.

Acceptances issued last February to provide a credit of \$25,000,000 for Russia in this country will be paid off at maturity next month, according to a prominent international banker. At the same time arrangements will be made for a new issue of acceptances for the same amount by the same country.

Apparently, depositors in the private bank of Henry Siegel & Co. (New York) will be forced to be content with a dividend of 15.3 per cent. The receiver of the concern says a claim for more than \$2,000,000 damages from a broken lease in Boston has lessened hopes of returns and he sees little likelihood of future dividends.

Recovery in the eastern market from the decline caused by the sale of stocks from Europe began last week, and relieved of this weight, buoyancy has started to develop. The first signs of recovery appeared in the war stocks. The former boom in April began in this same way by up-shooting here and there of war stocks. This game was then a new one and the public, or, at least, the conservative part of it, looked with skepticism on a bull market beginning with miscellaneous speculative specialties.

State Auditor Brady of Illinois has issued a report of the condition of the 764 state banks in that state June 24. Total deposits, including due from banks, amount to \$763,075,397, an increase since April 30 of \$20,059,256. Total cash and due from banks amount to \$206,459,029, an increase of \$12,364,224. Total capital, surplus, contingent fund and undivided profit amounts to \$159,876,444, an increase of \$5,158,987. Per cent of reserve to deposits, including due to banks, 27.30.

## Stock and Bond Notes

Amalgamated Copper Company has declared a dividend of \$1 a share. The last disbursement was 50 cents a share and was paid May 31. The dividend is payable August 30 to holders of record July 31.

There is considerable ground for optimism in the picking up in growth of the big Bell system. For January and February gross receipts gained at the rate of 3.5 per cent. For March, April and May the gain was at the rate of 5.4 per cent.

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## Paving Contractors

## GENERAL INSURANCE NOTES

**W**HAT may prove quite the most important event in Los Angeles insurance history of this year is likely to follow the visit to this city this week of a committee of the Pacific Fire Underwriters Association. Upon the report of this committee will depend whether or not Los Angeles is to be required to pay higher fire insurance rates in future. It is stated on good authority, even by local agents who pleaded with the committee against any advance in rates, that the fire loss in Los Angeles in the last year has been abnormally heavy, really amounting to 100 per cent of the net premium income. In other words, the companies composing the Pacific Fire Underwriters Association would have made just as much money if they had not done a dollar's worth of business in this city. When the committee reports, which will be shortly, torrid remarks regarding the fire situation in Los Angeles are expected. Anxiety is felt among local agents as to what will be the effect of a raise in downtown rates since merchants have shown an inclination to shave their policies even upon the reduced stocks which followed the recent business depression. The Pacific Fire Underwriters committee investigating here was composed of Frank Stone, F. B. Kellum, George Brooks, W. H. Breeding and Thomas H. Anderson, all of San Francisco.

Contrary to the impression of the general public that fire insurance does not feel the effect of hard times, Earl R. Holland, special agent in Southern California and Arizona for the Hartford, the German All Insurance Association and several other companies, maintains that insurance is as much affected as any other line of business. Lowering of store stocks and consequent loss of business is not by any means the only line in which reduction in amount of insurance is made, according to Mr. Holland, who declares that policies are generally reduced on business structures and even dwellings and that conditions are not yet back to normal, although slowly improving. Mr. Holland has just completed a trip around the Kite in the interests of his companies and reports that collections are improving.

Metropolitan Life brokers throughout Southern California report that they are finding the wonderful exhibit of their company at the San Diego exposition is a great factor in landing prospects. The Metropolitan in its display is explaining little known features of life insurance, putting especial stress on welfare work, endowment and paid-out policies and insurance for children. Those in charge of the exhibit say that persons who ordinarily will not listen to an agent manifest much interest when they think there is no probability of an attempt being made to sell them a policy. Even other companies are feeling the good effect of the interest awakened.

Six writs of review in the several test cases bearing on the validity of the workmen's compensation act have been issued by the state supreme court, returnable in San Francisco August 2. One of the writs is based on the case of Fred Douglas, who was injured in this city. In a recent case the supreme court indicated that the validity of the act, upon which it has never passed, would be considered in the six cases pending, which all accident insurance men are watching with much interest. It is believed that the court's decision will be ren-

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

No. 29636  
In the Matter of the Estate of Sarah J. Tripp, Deceased.  
Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Charles E. Richards, executor of the will of Sarah J. Tripp, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claim against the said deceased or said estate, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executor at the office of Gray, Barker & Bowen, attorneys, Suite 1029 Title Insurance Building, Northeast corner of Fifth and Spring Streets, in the City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, State of California, which is hereby designated as the place for the transaction of the business of said estate.  
Dated this 17th day of July, 1915 (being the date of the first publication hereof).  
CHARLES E. RICHARDS,  
Executor of the will of Sarah J. Tripp, Deceased.  
Gray, Barker & Bowen, Attorneys for said executor.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Calif.,  
June 15, 1915.

Non-Coal 025825  
Notice is hereby given that Ann M. Hunter, whose post-office address is 410 W. 52nd Place, Los Angeles, California, did, on the 13th day of February, 1915, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 025825, to purchase the NE $\frac{1}{4}$  NW $\frac{1}{4}$  Section 13, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised at \$100, the stone estimated at \$50.00 and the land \$50; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 30th day of August, 1915, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, Calif., at 2:00 p. m.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

JOHN D. ROCHE,  
Register.

dered soon after the August hearing and will establish the status of the workmen's compensation act and the powers of the industrial accident commission. A large number of appeals from the accident board's decisions are still pending.

Rolla V. Watt of San Francisco, Pacific Coast manager of the Royal and Queen, has been in the city this week. He shipped his automobile south and expects to motor home, taking a month for a leisurely journey.

Charles Seyler, who represents half a dozen companies in as many different lines, is in San Francisco, where he went not only to see the exposition but also to transact important business.

F. E. Dudley, secretary of the Los Angeles Life Underwriters Association, who is an agent of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, is now in Montana on a combined business and pleasure trip. He will visit the exposition at San Francisco before his return and is expected back at the Home Office General Agency by August 1.

Wheeler Bros. & Pierce have taken the sole Los Angeles agency for the California Insurance Co., which previously was represented by both the Clairemont Co. and E. C. Cribb & Co.

W. P. Battelle of the M. P. Whitaker Co., secretary of the Los Angeles Fire Underwriters' Association, who has been seriously ill for six weeks, is greatly improved and has been able to return home from the hospital.



# VACATION 1915 SUGGESTIONS

**SAN FRANCISCO**  
The Exposition City—the Mecca of the world this year.

**SANTA BARBARA**  
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**HUNTINGTON LAKE**  
And the Grand Canyon of the San Joaquin.

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Home of the Golden Trout.

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Pleasure places set amid wild crags.

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The land of pine and fir and big game—the sportsman's paradise.

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**LAKE TAHOE**  
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SEE AGENTS

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<b>CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK</b> S. W. Cor. Third and Spring	A. J. WATERS, President. E. T. PETTIGREW, Cashier. Capital \$1,500,000; Surplus \$500,000; Undivided Profits, 235,441.61.
<b>HIBERNIAN SAVINGS BANK</b> Second Floor, Hibernian Bldg. Spring and Fourth.	George Chaffey, President. George A. J. Howard, Cashier. Capital \$325,000.00. Surplus and Profits \$35,250.00.
<b>NATIONAL BANK OF CALIFORNIA</b> N. E. Cor. Fourth and Spring	J. E. FISHBURN, President. H. S. MCKEE, Cashier. Capital, \$500,000.00 Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$200,000.
<b>COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK</b> 401 South Spring, Cor. Fourth	W. A. BONYNGE, President. R. S. HEATON, Cashier. Capital, \$300,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$180,000.00.
<b>FIRST NATIONAL BANK</b> S. W. Cor. Seventh and Spring	J. M. ELLIOTT, President. W. T. S. HAMMOND, Cashier. Capital, \$1,500,000; Surplus and Profits, \$2,502,664; Deposits, \$20,000,000.
<b>FARMERS &amp; MERCHANTS NAT. BANK</b> Corner Fourth and Main	L. W. HELLMAN, President. V. H. ROSSETTI, Cashier. Capital, \$1,500,000. Surplus and Profits, \$2,000,000.

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